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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Geneva Studies Fine Outlook

Canada Considers Farmers

Hawaii to Honor Washington

Kashmir Gets British Premier

Baby Bonds Will Lure Hoards

South American Loans—Why

THE Disarmament Conference takes stock of its situation while the lesser nations, such as Mexico, India, and Egypt, are voicing their views. France and Germany are seen as representing the chief conflict, and conference leaders give study to a field of agreement between the two. The prospect is full of encouraging things. Both nations asked more than they expect to receive, to create a trading margin. It is felt that France has no real confidence in its proposed international police force, and that Germany does not expect the nations to come to its level. But between the two nations lie many points of agreement and many common fields into which each is ready, at the right moment, to move. The conference sees this possibility—that in finding a happy arms solution for France and Germany it will be finding a happy solution for the world.

¶ Canada's Parliament struggles with the problem of proper aid for the farmer. Last year's bonus of five cents a bushel on wheat is shown to have done nothing for thousands of growers who, through hail or drought, had total crop failures. A bill proposing assistance on a basis of $1 an acre is defeated, as involving larger sums than contemplated. A third proposal to move suffering farmers to new land is offset by the showing that their land has given good returns in other years. Help them where they are, is the final plea—farmers will thrive with the turn in the tide.

¶ Hawaii prepares for an unique celebration of the George Washington Bicentennial by good Americans. Prominent organizations taking part are American Citizens of Japanese Ancestry, United Chinese Clubs, Descendants of Portugal, and Native Sons and Daughters of Hawaii. Not only do the numerous members of these societies plan their festival on an elaborate scale, but they promise, with attention to details, to do it up brown—in their own four shades of that color.

¶ The Indian Government turns from Northwest Frontier Province to lend a hand in Kashmir. At request of the Hindu Maharaja of the badly torn vale of beauty, Lieut.-Col. Elliot J. D. Colvin is appointed Prime Minister, succeeding a Hindu against whom the Moslems have been in open revolt. Both Moslems and Hindus are said to enthuse over the change. Attention may be given now to rehabilitation of areas where rebels burned homes, destroyed cattle, and ruined crops. Powerful Moslem Maulana Shaukat Ali, Round Table delegate, asks Kashmir to accept Britain's constitutional proposals for India. He goes to his warring fellow-religionists with a moving slogan—Let trust beget trust.

¶ Washington will offer baby bonds as the ultimate bait to lure musty money out of hiding. Both President Hoover and Secretary of the Treasury Mills approve Colonel Knox's plan to ease the outcoming by offering bonds in denominations as small as $50 with interest close to 3 per cent. They will be as liquid as money and safer than any sock. The scared and shrinking citizen who has broken with the bank will be asked to assume a pleasing rôle—that of a proudly patriotic bondholder with the Government at his back.

¶ Montana unearths the original battleship and sends it on to the Smithsonian Institution. Palæoscincus Rugosidens, a dinosaur that lived some 75,000,000 years ago, is classified as the most perfectly protected creature ever found. Weighing close to a ton, it was covered with plates, equipped with spines, and swung a 50-pound ball of bone on the tip of its tail. Its discovery is regarded as profoundly timely for some of the orators in the Disarmament Conference. It had 110 per cent security, and yet—it was rooked out of the running by some gentle unknown.

¶ Why did those hundreds of American millions stampede into Latin-American investments, and—what hope of their ever coming out? Thomas F. Lee, banker, statesman, and authority, renders something like a national service in his book, "Latin-American Problems—Their Relation to Our Investors' Billions," off the presses of Brewer, Warren & Putnam. Mr. Lee analyzes lucidly three factors back of that amazing flow of a million dollars a day for three years into securities now seeming far from secure—an ambitious Latin dictator, an inflated American banker-underwriter, trade data that omitted "invisible" items. There is hope of that $1,500,000,000 coming home, to be sure, but Mr. Lee lays down a fundamental essential for successful future business relations with Latin-Americans, who are often more Indian than Latin—they must be understood in terms of their own ideals.

Danish Air Travel Gains 30 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

ALTHOUGH the figures of Danish commercial aviation are insignificant compared with those of larger countries, progress at the Kastrup airdrome outside Copenhagen during 1931 is considered satisfactory.

The number of passengers showed an increase of some 30 per cent, and a similar increase applies to arrivals and departures of planes. The increase in the quantity of goods carried was about 15 per cent.

Oil States Ask Legal Control Of Production

Oklahoma Man Discusses Congressional Action With Western Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 19—Continued stabilization of the oil industry of the midcontinent region and of the United States through congressional authorization of interstate oil control compacts, is the aim of the oil states advisory committee, headed by Mr. Cicero I. Murray of Oklahoma.

Mr. Murray confers in Washington today with members of the legal sub-committee of the oil states group for the purpose of considering proposed drafts of a measure which Congress will be asked to adopt to give authority to compacts among the oil-producing states.

Before leaving he said such a system is now in practical effect and he sees no reason why Congress should object. At present, control of oil production in line with economic demand is handled separately by Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas public service commissions.

Conferences held in past months, however, by commissioners and gubernatorial representatives of the states involved, and meetings of the oil states committee have resulted in a general conservation program carried out through tacit understanding and coöperation of the various states.

It is to clothe such agreements with the authority of law that congressional sanction is asked. The measure to be proposed to Congress will be designed to allow each oil-producing state to control production by preventing economic waste of oil, by curtailing production in line with demand.

Military Oil Control Found Illegal in Texas

TYLER, Tex., Feb. 19 (AP)—Oil proration by military order in the east Texas field is declared illegal by a three-judge court in making permanent a temporary injunction restraining the Governor, Ross S. Sterling; Brig.-Gen. Jacob Wolters, in charge of National Guard troops in the field, and Adjt.-Gen. W. W. Sterling from interfering with production of wells owned by the plaintiffs, Mr. Eugene Constatin, Mr. J. E. Wrather and other independent operators.

The immediate result of the decision was in doubt. Governor Sterling declined to say what action he would take until he had studied the decision. Some operators expressed belief the Governor could maintain martial law, in force since last Aug. 17, pending an appeal. Others believed lifting of military rule at once was mandatory.

Chicago Settles Down to Business Of Settling Up

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 19—Chicago has begun to consider doing some of its own financial rescue work. The customary thing has been to go to the Legislature and get new laws. When the Legislature this week deferred further relief for several months, city and county officials found themselves thrown back on their own resources, and started to discuss economy as never before.

Mayor Anton J. Cermak declared he would at once move toward cutting off several thousand more jobs. Though he asserted that he had already made notable reductions in expense, the city's plight demanded additional savings of far greater extent.

From the county board came the first public indications of willingness to cut heavily. The school problem of unpaid teachers is growing more troubled. Teachers have been the chief sufferers of all the public employees.

Efforts will be made immediately to bring in some of the missing tax money, according to taxing officials. The long debate about the collection of the 1930 taxes will be apparently partially ended by getting out the bills as quickly as possible and appealing to the public to pay. Normally these bills would have been dispatched a year ago with a deadline of May 1, 1931.

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Place Washington Fills In Every Man's Heart Is His Greatest Monument

Whatever Race, Color or Creed, to the Average Man the Name of the First President Wakens Thoughts of Patriotism Above All Else

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An ode by Mr. John Alden Carpenter, an "original poem" by Mr. Edwin Markham, and a song by Mr. George M. Cohan are outstanding features of the intellectual program for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Perhaps no better cross section of the active mentality of the American people could be furnished than this by these alert and representative minds. To their contributions is added the fact that the most active supporter of legislation for the bicentenary has been Representative Sol Bloom (D.) of New York, a Jew.

From all orders and classes of American society quiet respect for the "Father of His Country" wells forth. About no other American, unless it be Lincoln, have so many books been written; no other reputation has so solidly resisted the efforts of the "debunkers"—those skilled wreckers of the noblest human edifices of history.

Although one John Hanson, filling an exalted post with the title "President of the United States in Congress Assembled" in 1781, greeted General Washington in Independence Hall on his return from the victory of Yorktown, primacy in the office of President under the Constitution which has now continued for 143 years, outliving all the European monarchies existing at its establishment save one, is admittedly his. His was the task of laying well and truly the foundations of the Republic, and upon his labors the huge superstructure erected in a century and a half of political industry rests securely.

It is perhaps significant of the part which Washington played in the establishment of the American Government that no political party seeks to claim him as its founder. The political opinions of his great contemporaries, Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, have solidified into creeds, and each receives the more or less consistent loyalty of

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STOCKS RUSH UP ON NEW SHORT SALES RULING

Leading Issues Gain up to $7 a Share With Some Profit-Taking

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—There was a violent upswing in the stock market here today following the announcement yesterday by the New York Stock Exchange that beginning on April 1, its members would be required to obtain separate written consent to lend stock held on margin accounts.

It is this stock held by brokers to protect margins of customers who have bought expecting a rise of value in their stocks that has systematically been lent by many brokers to those depressing the market by short selling. With this loaned stock the short sellers make delivery of their sales within 24 hours, according to the rules of the exchange, but do not buy until later, repaying their loans with the stock they purchase.

The order had an immediate effect upon the market. Reports of the impending action by the governors of the exchange brought about a lively rally between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, because of the efforts of the shorts to cover their loans, and after the close of the exchange, orders were placed in the San Francisco markets. It was reported that many orders were also placed in London to purchase before the opening of the New York exchange today.

Hitherto customers have given their consent to brokers to hypothecate their stock in a blanket clause which they sign upon opening an account, covering virtually all of the contingencies that arise in trading. It should be asserted that most persons opening accounts do not read this contract carefully and are not aware that they are giving their brokers the right to lend stocks to be used in transactions designed in many cases to depress the value of the very stock the customer is purchasing. Hence, in the new regulations, it is specifically stated that this blanket clause shall not be deemed sufficient authorization for the broker to lend customers' stock.

The regulations also provide "that the committee on business conduct may, at its discretion, require that members shall at stated periods bring to the attention of all customers their right to revoke any authorization heretofore given for the lending of securities."

Montana Dinosaur Wore Bone on Tail

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—The fossilized remains of an animal that could have been the model for the modern battleship have come to light in northern Montana. Perhaps 75,000,000 years old, this specimen, described by Dr. Charles W. Gilmore, curator of vertebrate paleontology at the Smithsonian Institution here, as one of the dinosaurs, from now on will be called "palos-cincus rugosidens."

It had a double-layered skull and a thick bone-cover to close down over the eye. The body from head to tail was covered with plates equipped with spines and other plates, lay embedded in a thick skin but so articulated as to give freedom of movement. But, strangest of all, the creature had attached to the tip of its tail a ball of bone weighing some 50 pounds that dragged along the ground.

Tardieu's Action Allows His Return to Geneva

PARIS, Feb. 19 (AP)—It was announced today that the former War Minister, M. André Tardieu, had agreed to accept the post of Minister of State without portfolio in order to return to Geneva as head of the French disarmament delegation.

KASHMIR NAMES BRITISH OFFICER TO PREMIERSHIP

Unusual Step Welcomed by Hindu and Moslem Communities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DELHI, India, Feb. 19—Appointment of a British official, Lieut.-Col. Elliot J. D. Colvin, as Prime Minister of Kashmir is announced here. Colonel Colvin succeeds a Hindu in office and was appointed at the request of the Maharaja, who is also a Hindu.

Unusual attention is focused on the appointment in view of recent happenings in the state, where the Moslem populace is in open revolt against their Hindu overlords.

Shrewd political observers in Delhi contend the Kashmir development is typical of what would happen in India as a whole if British control should be withdrawn at the present stage of India's development. They say the situation indicates what occurs whenever communal feeling is involved.

Although the Maharaja has been consistently following the policy of eliminating British supervision in the state, he has been forced by the insurrection to obtain the services of this British official for the purpose of stabilizing administration.

Moslems complain they have been subjected to petty tyrannies in matters of taxation and official appointments, saying they have been persecuted because of their religious persuasion. Hindus and Moslems, both in Kashmir and British India, accept the change of Prime Ministers with enthusiasm.

FRANCO-GERMAN ARMS PROGRAMS IN TRADE STAGE

Delegates Scan Proposals in Effort to Adjust Major Differences

Disarmament Diary

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 19—Speeches from Mexico, India and Egypt filled the session of the Disarmament Conference today, which was devoid, perhaps, of prime political importance, but offered the delegates an opportunity to survey the concentrated arguments of the last two weeks and prepare for still more important debates to come.

The News

Meanwhile the French governmental crisis prevents decisions from being taken in the Conference's steering committee regarding future work, and the Far Eastern situation draws attention from the Conference itself to the League Council.

Its Setting

This breathing spell in the parley's work, however, is being usefully employed in analyzing the arguments of the French and Germans in their opposed viewpoints and searching for questions on which the nations agree. These are not difficult to find, and range over the whole scope of the armaments problem.

Its Significance

In unofficial discussions, both French and German delegates admit freely that nothing like 100 per cent, or even perhaps 50 per cent, of their respective programs is realizable at present. Like the trader in a horse swap they have asked for much more than they expect to receive. Thus it is believed the Germans inserted in their proposals schemes such as the dismantling of fortresses or complete abolition of conscription, which are unfortunately Utopian.

The French on their side have no more confidence in the realization of a world army than have their severest critics, as comments in their own press amply indicate.

In the day's debate the Aga Khan of India made the weightiest speech and one which was particularly sympathetic to the official American viewpoint. The Indian statesman welcomed Mr. Hugh S. Gibson's specific proposals, saying the long record of the United States in combining peace with prosperity entitled it to leadership.

Mahoud Fahry of Egypt contributed a fundamental idea derived from Egypt's history of 10,000 years when he said that peoples fight even without weapons, and even if armaments are limited, right and justice can alone keep the peace.

Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera of Mexico contributed a philosophical discussion of the history of civilization, but came down to "brass tacks" in promising support to any measures to cut armaments.

All the speakers accepted the abolition of aggressive weapons of warfare and supported the draft convention.

One Word in France—Security

* * *

Cabinet Changes and Party Strife Surmounted In Single Objective of Maintaining Status Quo

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 19—Whenever a French Government falls, and it falls with some regularity, there is renewed expectation that French policy will at last change. At Geneva and in all capitals where M. André Tardieu's project of a militarized League as a condition of disarmament has failed to find favor, this inevitable and invariable hope is again uttered. Such anticipations are based on complete misunderstanding of the deep-rooted consistency of the French case.

Since the World War there has been an evolution of method and modification in expression of immediate aims in accordance with circumstances. But fundamentally there has been a general and unalterable agreement in all orthodox parties.

It is not substitution of this name for that, nor even new party combinations, that will radically transform French views. Nothing is more impressive than acceptance of M. Tardieu's scheme by M. Edouard Herriot, Radical chief, who not only admits it as feasible but claims paternity of the project. M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, sitting by the side of M. Tardieu at Geneva, found it entirely to his taste, though he is nominally a Socialist. Not long ago M. Tardieu was regarded as reactionary by the Left. His defense of the French thesis of security has apparently made him persona grata with the Radicals.

With singular persistence the French have striven for organization of the status quo, which is another name for security, which is another name for peace. They urge that politically the most important thing for Europe is to "stay put." Any attempt at revisions would lead to war and nobody can answer for consequences if various provisions of the peace treaties are called into question.

Georges Clemenceau saw safety in the Anglo-American-French pact, which was actually signed, but not ratified. Léon Bourgeois saw safety in an international army precisely as does M. Tardieu. M. Herriot saw safety in pledges of mutual assistance, and M. Aristide Briand in the Locarno treaties, which call for British and Italian assistance in certain eventualities. In all these versions of the same theme there is the same purpose and the system scarcely changes.

In so far as we are defended we are prepared to disarm, say the

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New Pyramid Expected to Reveal Link in Ancient Egyptian History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

CAIRO, Feb. 19—A sloping tunnel built of granite slabs more than 15 feet long now is being excavated in the pyramid just revealed by the shovel of Prof. Selim Hassan, news of which was reported yesterday. Workers are expecting any moment to come across a dramatic find comparable to that of the tomb of Tutankh-Amen.

Until the burial chamber is found the name of the royal personage whose monument it is must remain uncertain. But a granite stele was found at the entrance with the name, Khert Kawes, previously unknown. The name is followed by the inscription: "Mother of King of Upper and Lower Egypt. Daughter of the God."

Professor Hassan thinks Khert Kawes may be the daughter of Shepsekaf, last King of the fourth dynasty. If so the discovery will afford a most valuable link between the fourth and fifth Egyptian dynasties which reigned in the valley of the Nile about 2800 B. C. It is significant, however, that ancient inscriptions, found many years ago, mentioned a pyramid for Hentsen, daughter of Cheops, or Khufu, monarch for whom the largest of all the Gizeh pyramids was built.

The stone top of the new pyramid has been visible for nearly 300 years, southward from the great pyramid and west of the Sphinx. The whole of one side of the structure now is laid bare and an entrance made, revealing two chapels. Beyond these is the sloping tunnel upon which work is proceeding.

Outside the pyramid is badly preserved but part of the granite casing is intact. Though the monument appears to be smaller than the third pyramid, the blocks of stone with which it is built are larger than those used in the great pyramid.

Close by, Professor Hassan also discovered a series of rock tombs of religious and state officials. There is also a large tomb of a queen who is unidentified as yet, but who may have been the wife of Khafra, builder of the second pyramid.

Far East Gets New Republic

ITS NAME IS ANKUO, "LAND OF PEACE"

Map Shows Area of Manchuria, Jehol and Inner Mongolia Embraced in New Administrative Unit Proclaimed by North China Chiefs.

VALUE OF FACTS SAID TO DEPEND ON OCCUPATION

Progressive Educationists Told Knowledge Is Not an Education

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 19—Can you answer the question, "How many gills in 42 gallons?" Or could you write an exposition of a chair, showing how it differs from a description of that chair? What if you could? "What of it?" you say.

Yet these are two of many questions of the same sort collected from children who have had to answer them in schools all over the country, according to Dr. Hughes Mearns of New York University, speaking before the Progressive Education Association conference here yesterday.

"Then there is this one," he said. "They all had it. No one remembers the answer. When I taught in that kind of school I waited until May to teach it. Nobody knows it but you can't get into high school without it. It is this: What is the difference between a simile and a metaphor?"

Perhaps this is not as disconcerting as his next one: "Write a poem on spring; 15 minutes allowed."

"The most reluctant job undertaken in America is studying lessons," said Dr. Mearns, and he said he wonders if after all, this kind of studying is a thing we do only in school days.

Do Not Memorize

"Go to the research workers, the writers of affairs," he continued. "How do they go at it. They do not memorize. They take notes. They read whatever interests them and then go back afterward and pick up what they want. They go at it in a way the school child would not be allowed to."

Dr. Mearns was really asking the convention to think about the question on "What knowledge is of most worth?" For instance, "is it important for a boy in Colorado to be able to locate Egypt accurately? And what about the function of the gerundive?"

"Exact knowledge of this sort belongs to a type that I call teacher's trade information," he said. Teachers spend years learning this sort of thing and they are therefore fond of using it as a test of ignorance.

"Here is a nice little game to play on yourselves. Stand up and locate the following: Alpherat, Donabola, Bellatrix, Regulus, Markab. Give yourselves points and total up your averages. Averages below 75 we shall call failure. You say you do not know them and, therefore, they cannot be important But they are im-

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NEW REPUBLIC IS FORMED BY MANCHU CHIEFS

Japan Not to Recognize Northern State Until It Proves Workable

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 19—It is officially stated that Japan will not recognize the independent Manchurian state which is soon to be proclaimed at Mukden, until it "demonstrates all the attributes of a responsible, independent, political body." It is admitted that Japan will have to deal with the new state on the basis of a de facto situation. However, Japan does not consider such dealings as de facto recognition.

A declaration has been addressed to the world. It recalls the developments since Sept. 18, which have strengthened the Manchurians' desire for peace and hatred of warlordism, wherefore it says: "We, Chang Ching-hui and other provincial delegates, including representatives of Kirin, Liaoning, Heilunkiang, Harbin, the special district of Jehol and Mongolia, refusing to shift the responsibility on others, called a conference which agreed to form a responsible Government, based on public opinion."

Section two declares that Manchuria is completely independent of the remainder of China. Section three denounces autocracy and military dictatorship. Section four outlines its policies, including fulfillment of international obligations, maintenance of equal opportunity for all nations, right of co-equal existence of all peoples.

Section five denounces Bolshevism to which the Manchurian people are traditionally opposed.

The conclusion urges popular support for the political committee, which is continuing its plans for the organization of the government.

The Soviet officials here are following the developments carefully, lest they lead to incursions into Moscow's Mongolian Soviet republic.

The local press understands that a high personage, presumably Henry Pu Yi, former Emperor, will be selected President for a life term.

Revisions Bring Cosgrave Nearer De Valera's Vote

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, Feb. 19 (AP)—Revisions and accumulations of returns from Tuesday's election showed President T. Cosgrave's Government creeping up slightly on Mr. Eamonn de Valera and his Fianna Fail. Mr. De Valera lost three seats on revision alone under the proportional representation voting system.

The Government Party picked up four seats by accumulation and the Independents held 10 already credited to them. Labor allies of the Fianna Fail retained but five seats on the revision.

The count stood:
Fianna Fail 45.
Labor 5.
Government 36.
Independents 10.

Thus the Fianna Fail and its allies held 50 seats while the Government and its supporters held 46 seats.

These returns showed the Independent Labor Party without two seats previously accredited to it.

Cities and Towns Offered State Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 19—Aid to the cities and towns in maintenance of trunk lines and state aid roads, possibly to the extent of taking over the entire maintenance cost, is promised in a letter to the mayors and selectmen of the State Bearing the signature of Gov. John G. Winant.

The purpose of this new form of aid is to enable cities and towns to reduce their appropriations for purposes other than highway maintenance, thereby to cut their tax rate. The financial assistance the State proposes to give is contingent upon budget reductions

WU REPLIES 'NO' TO NEW ULTIMATUM

Chinese Answer Called Tantamount to Diplomatic Refusal

MAYOR PLEADS LACK OF POWERS

Reply Expected to Lead to Large-Scale Offensive at Shanghai

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Feb. 19—The Mayor of Shanghai, Gen. Wu Te-chen, and Gen. Tsai Tin-kai, the garrison commander, replied to the Japanese ultimatum tonight in letters which are tanamount to diplomatic refusal to accept the terms. Both declare that the matter is a question for the Nanking Foreign Ministry to handle.

Gen. Wu Te-chen refers the Japanese to the Nanking Government and points out that the so-called anti-Japanese activities are natural in view of the acts of provocation by attacking, bombing and bombardment in violation of international treaties and law.

Prospects are therefore increasing of a large-scale Japanese offensive opening on Saturday morning. This is likely to be on a wide front, extending from Woosung across country to Chapei and the North station. Its purpose will be to enforce compliance with the ultimatum to the Chinese to withdraw 20 kilometers from Shanghai and dismantle all fortifications within that area.

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's picked troops are reported to be moving nearer to the Shanghai front as possible reinforcements to the Nineteenth Route army, which is holding the district.

All Day Conference

All day Chinese military and civil officials were conferring on the ultimatum, which necessitated translation as it was presented in Japanese, and texts in addition were presented to General Wu and General Tsai, and were also telegraphed to Nanking and Honanfu, the temporary Nationalist capital.

In view of the Chinese troops' resistance during the last three weeks, there is great opposition to withdrawal, and although the Japanese prefer to isolate the Nineteenth Route Army, considering it independent and not part of the national army, local Chinese officials announce that Nanking instructions are being awaited before replying.

The Chinese anticipate that the Japanese occupation of such a large zone, which cuts off a large piece of territory is likely to be permanent, and used as a further base of operations.

The import and consequences of the ultimatum were explained by Lieut.-Gen. Kenkichi Uyeda, commander of the Japanese ninth division, in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor this afternoon. General Uyeda declared that unless the Chinese evacuate their front-line positions by 7 a. m. on Saturday as the first part of complete withdrawal outside the 20 kilometers radius by 5 p. m. he will move against them.

General Uyeda added that his army was fully prepared, having entered the lines alongside the marine and land forces. If the Chinese withdraw, he said, the Japanese will confine their activities to the 20 kilometers zone, in which the Chinese civil administration will be permitted to function. But if the Japanese are compelled to drive out the Chinese, owing to their refusal to accept the ultimatum, the Japanese will give no promise that they will confine their operations to that limit.

General Uyeda explained that the 20 kilometers zone extended from the north bank of Soochow Creek, which is approximately the settlement boundary along the line of the sea wall, including the Woosung forts, which must be dismantled. The south side of the Soochow Creek is not included, therefore the Lunghwa military headquarters is in the excluded zone.

Enemy of Army

"Our enemy is not the Chinese army nor the Chinese people, but . . . the Nineteenth Route Army," said the General. "Our efforts will not cease until we have removed that cause of unrest. Chinese withdrawal from the 20-kilometer zone is the only guarantee."

General Uyeda denied that Japan ultimately wanted a concession, but emphasized the necessity of compelling the Chinese to carry out their promises and to suppress the anti-Japanese activities.

With indications of very heavy shelling breaking out on Saturday, the American and British consuls have advised their nationals to evacuate the districts north of the Soochow Creek for the week-end, as the districts are adjudged dangerous. Foreign defense forces are guarding their sectors. Five units of the Volunteer Corps, which were recently demobilized, have again been mobilized for internal security.

League Note to Tokyo Is 'Highly Irregular,' Says Japan's Spokesman

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 19—The Government has revealed that yesterday's fruitless peace move at Shanghai was due to the efforts of Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, who informed Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Minister to China, that Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, the Chinese

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CAME TO WRITE ARTICLES, SAYS PROF. BORGESE

Milan Educator in Boston After Several Lectures in United States

Very refreshing, one could say, when one had heard Prof. Guiseppe Borgese, professor of Aesthetics at the University of Milan, give his third reason for visiting the United States.

"I came to write a series of articles about American life; I am no economist; no financier; no politician, having come to take life here, as you say, outside of prejudice. I did not come off the boat with an opinion. I did not come to make criticism that is bitter, nor a harsh, even desperate, defense of Italian civilization such as foreigners sometimes feel is necessary in this country."

Professor Borgese was in Boston where he had lectured at Harvard on the history of literary criticism. Five months ago he came from Italy for a visiting lectureship in aesthetics at the University of California; when he left Boston he was going to lecture at Yale and at Wellesley, and then came back to Harvard again for a little while before sailing for home.

A Little of Dante

He is a stocky man with something in the olive modeling of his face that makes one think a little of Dante, though one cannot say at all why, because resemblance, being a facile word, is not right. He makes quick, unusual gestures, his expression shifts like lightning from a curious, lowering abstraction to a sudden, almost Pan-like smile. He came to the City Club because Judge Frank Leveroni thought it good that a few Italian and American newspaper writers should become acquainted with a fellow journalist who also worthily represents the standard of excellence of letters in Italy today. Now and again, seen across the angle of the table, it was plain that Professor Borgese had momentarily removed himself with intellectual deftness from the scene, perhaps to be busy upon the all-too kaleidoscopic pattern of a wild and fascinating country in the way of which he has been at considerable pains to put himself without ceasing since he arrived.

Since he has been on the staff of Il Corriere della Sera in Milan for 20 years, it seemed a reasonable risk to ask whether, as a matter of pure (if impracticable) reason, a country would not be better off for having an Opposition press, since it is human for individuals to be spurred on to excellence by a certain amount of competition and even opposition, and nations might rise to the stimulus, too. But the visitor was not to be caught in any such slyly set trap as that; simply waving his hands, he announced with laughter that such a question involved the field of politics, in which he was, for a truth, alien and a vagabond. Neat, the costermonger would call it.

Perhaps it would be better to give his two other reasons for having come to the United States.

Came to Learn

"My first aim was purely personal. I came to learn. I am always an apprentice, a very young student of the great force of experience and will which is America."

Now the ambitions of the United States as a nation have often been summed up in a fashion to make an extremely rough, uncouth picture; and somehow this appraisal of it seemed especially admirable, since when has there been a distinguished visitor in recent years who thought of the whole state of the country, as you might say, not only with such economy of words, but such delicacy (if, as some may find it slightly idealized) as this "great force of experience and will which is America"?

His second reason, Professor Borgese said, was to do what he could to make Italian culture better known to people here who cared to know about it. "As a scholar," he said, "I was always a critic. An Italian critic cannot assume that Italy has had the only cultured civilization in the world. It is true, Italy always had a most important place among civilizations. Everyone knows that. Your American and internationalist, Joel Spingarn, saw it how magnificently in his "History of Literary Criticism in the Renaissance"!

"But I see that it is sufficient, in the field of Italian literature, even if I am an Italian, to tell the truth, placing Italy beside, not against, other cultures."

Professor Borgese regretted that Americans did not know more about contemporary Italian literature. There were obstacles, he admitted. Translation was the chief one. For one thing, Italian literature had a certain sublime phraseology difficult to distill in translation. Then, there had not been much critical discussion in the States about Italian writing, and he thought you did not get much translation without a good deal of critical talk first.

Had Written a Lot

He himself had written a lot that he might have wished translated and circulated here. But it was a fact, and he had to face it genially, few Americans knew anything about him. In 1923 Harcourt did bring out a translation of his "Rubé," but perhaps it was a mistake because "Rubé" was war and post-war, and really amounted, he was sad to say, to a literary precocity, since no one, just then, cared for war and post-war. It had had a brilliant critical success in Italy (the adjective is not Professor Borgese's) but its commercial success, "well, it was what you call the half way, the see-saw—hein? It sold 3500 copies, which even you would admit is not what could be wished."

For the moment, too, he added an alluring picture of success one popular writer in Italy has had recently, who sold 100,000 copies; and of the writer of lyrical poetry who sold something close to 5000, "which I think even your Edwin Arlington Robinson would find good."

It was plain Professor Borgese had found multitudes of things to please, to charm, and even to amuse him. Naturally he was interested in the theater, being a playwright himself. He thought that talking films had very nearly caught up with the theater, lifting the screen out of the place of a "young art" and being, to the theater, rather in the relation printing stands to literature. He was a little surprised at the meagerness of themes employed by the screen, having gone to the movies five times in two weeks merely, as he discovered, to find simply the Cinderella theme—exactly five times, the girl who encountered love and a palace and jewels all with surprising rapidity. He thought it odd the movie had not discovered more than Cinderella.

But then, he did not mind; he would not even employ a large word such as "hypocritical" to characterize the movies, but would, instead, choose the word "euphemistic" (laughing for the sliver of difference, if, indeed, there was one, in their largeness), since the films as they are to be found at present on the American screen certainly embellish life, giving it a fantasy that is so naïve that it is not dangerous at all, being instead a quite "perfect present" to compensate people for certain more harrowing and gratuitous aspects of the times.

Professor Borgese turned out, it should be said, to be an admirable example of the man it is wholly unjust to seize upon and force into a chair, trying to wrest from him in 15 minutes a civilized and diverse conversation. With such men conversation can only be a percolation of knowledge and wit, which, as everyone knows, must not be hurried. However, it is only fair to add, he did his best, and a pretty good best it was, to adapt himself to that furious device of the modern press which is the snap interview, even being brave enough to say that he would be back again in a fortnight, and perhaps we might get together again?

Wife of Mellon's Successor Fits Easily Into Cabinet Group

Takes Step Up

Keystone-Underwood

MRS. OGDEN L MILLS

Mrs. Mills Known as One of Capital's Most Gracious Women

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—The step which Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, wife of the new Secretary of the Treasury, will have to take to her position as a Cabinet hostess is not a long one for her. Not for many a day has anyone better qualified in training and experience for the duties of a Cabinet wife joined the President's official family.

Mrs. Mills made her "début" yesterday as a Cabinet lady when she was received with the other nine members of the group by Mrs. Hoover at the White House. In capital society circles, Mrs. Mills already has a reputation for being gracious, handsome and strikingly gowned.

Ever since she came to Washington in 1924 as a "housewife" when she married Mr. Mills who was serving in the House of Representatives, Mrs. Mills has been noted for her hospitality. She divides her time between Washington, New York, and her country estate on Long Island, but when she is here her home is a center of social activity.

The Mills home at present is at 1815 Q Street, a mansion belonging to Mr. Peter Augustus Jay, the diplomat. During their stay here they have never purchased a home of their own but have occupied a number of interesting houses. Last winter they rented the home of Mr. Walter E. Edge, Ambassador to France, where M Pierre Laval, Premier of France, visited last fall.

Mrs. Mills's home was originally in Philadelphia. Her first husband was Mr. John R. Fell. Her daughter, Miss Dorothy Fell, made her début in New York last year and has been active in the débutante activities of both Washington and New York. She has two sons, Mr. John Randolph Fell Jr., and Philip S. P. Fell.

The official duties in which she will have to engage as a Cabinet wife are practically over for this season. It will be next winter before she and her husband will take their place in the gala procession which marches behind the President and Mrs. Hoover at White House receptions. Mrs. Mills's place will be immediately behind stately Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, wife of the Secretary of State.

HOME FINANCING PLAN ADVOCATED

Establishment of a coöperative home financing plan by the supply dealers of New England to compete with chain stores was discussed at the annual conference of the New England Builders' Supply Association yesterday at the Hotel Kenmore. Asserting that manufacturers of building supplies have aggravated conditions by soliciting business directly from the contractor, the delegates condemned this practice as subversive of market prices and established sales methods.

Severe criticism was leveled against price cutting. Resolutions denounced the practice as detrimental to the stability of the industry and as tending to reduce wages. Every effort was urged to promote legislation favorable to the industry. Specifically a lien law and a license law for contractors similar to that in California were advocated.

SUPPORT IS URGED FOR BICENTENNIAL

The State's official support was given to George Washington bicentennial celebrations in a proclamation by Gov. Joseph B. Ely today. In commenting on the achievements of Washington, the Governor declared that Massachusetts has a particular part to play in the celebrations in view of his extensive visits to the Commonwealth.

"On three occasions, Washington came to Massachusetts and visited more than 60 of our towns and cities," he said. "Through the trying days of the Revolution and through his entire life, thereafter, the Commonwealth stood valiantly by his side. Therefore, I earnestly request that every citizen of the Commonwealth join in the observance of the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington."

SMITH SLATE FILED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 19 (AP)—New Hampshire's Roosevelt-pledged and Smith-bound candidates for delegates to the Democratic National Convention today opened their campaigns. The dead line for filing found a complete and uncontested slate of candidates pledged to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and a complete but contested slate for Mr. Alfred E. Smith.

The political interest of the nation is centered on the Granite State, which will hold the first presidential primary in the country on March 8. The March primary will furnish the first popular test for the New York Governor.

Passports Issued To 163,404 in 1931

During the calendar year 1931, 163,404 passports were issued or renewed for travel abroad by the United States Department of State, of which 11,520 were issued at Boston, it was announced yesterday by Mr. Harry Bolds, in charge of the passport bureau at the Custom House. Mr. Bolds said that 46,962 passports were issued at New York City; 14,036 at the Pennsylvania office; 11,585 at the Illinois office; 10,327 at the California office, and 11,471 at the New York State office.

The number of passports issued at Boston was 7.05 per cent of the total number of the country, said Mr. Bolds. Of the total issued in the country, 21,300, or 13.09 per cent of the total, were issued to housewives, the largest individual class by occupation. The next largest were people who stated that they had no occupation, which amounted to 19,331, or 11.83 per cent of the total. Teachers receiving passports numbered 12,680, or 7.76 per cent of the total.

The object of travel specified by those receiving passports, showed that 77,306 or 57.31 per cent were interested only in travel. The next largest number were issued to those to travel for family affairs and numbered 56,783 passports, or 34.75 per cent of the total.

Transport Control Backed by Pelley

Problems of all forms of transportation can be handled properly only through supervision and regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. John J. Pelley, president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad told the Traffic Club of New England at the Copley Plaza last night. The start, he said, should be made this year.

The New Haven road, already engaged in water and highway transportation, is making a thorough investigation of air transportation with the possibility entertained that the road will some day operate its own air service, according to Mr. Pelley. Declaring the regulation of the railroads to have been beneficial, he implied that other branches of transportation should yield to regulation since the public interest in this particular is paramount.

At hearings of the Interstate Commerce Commission it has been definitely concluded that regulation of highway traffic is desirable, he said. He does not believe such regulation would increase costs of highway transportation in the main, though it would probably raise costs in instances where they are lower than they should be.

WET BLOC HAS NEW BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Executive committees of the House Republican and Democratic anti-prohibition blocs today approved a bill to legalize the manufacture of beer containing 2.75 per cent alcohol by weight.

One Word in France—Security

* * *

Cabinet Changes and Party Strife Surmounted In Single Objective of Maintaining Status Quo

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

French in effect. This thought survives the vicissitudes of oratorical styles. The French have necessarily reduced their army and navy to a considerable extent, but they are not ready to descend below what they feel to be the indispensable minimum without further guarantees, and those guarantees must come in the shape of international pledges whether from the League of Nations or from several great powers.

Stabilization of Continent

"They regard this demand as a practical application of the idea of internationalism. When M. Briand launched his suggestion of the United States of Europe its underlying object was stabilization of the Continent. When M. Tardieu sponsored the League army he was held to have continued the Briand tradition and even have gone further than M. Briand had dared.

Something of the same quest for security may be found in France's treatment of the reparations problem which has again been discussed with England and will be the subject of the Lausanne conference in June. M. Raymond Poincaré and his successors have had to bow to economic realities but they have kept a twofold objective. They naturally wished to collect whatever sums they could for restoration of devastated regions and for repayment of Anglo-American loans. But they also wanted to impose such a handicap on Germany as would enable France to compete from an advantageous mark.

At present it is obvious that comparatively little money will be forthcoming and it is certain that France will not pay out of its own pocket. But France does not really favor cancellation for the very simple reason, namely, that cancellation would place Germany in a relatively better financial and economic situation.

The process of inflation and of bankruptcy left Germany free of most of the internal charges which lie so heavily on other countries, including France. This particularly applies to German state railways. It applies to internal debts. It applies partly to taxation. Were the slate to be cleaned tomorrow, Germany would be potentially far better off than France. It has a vastly superior industrial equipment. It has built a gigantic economic machine which only awaits the word "Go."

France therefore anticipates with anxiety the possibility of Germany's release. Compensation in cancellation of French debts would not be equivalent. That margin of German payments over and above allied debts constitutes the necessary handicap on Germany if the nations are to start off again with anything like the same mark.

Therefore, the French desire, whatever may happen to debts and reparations in general, to maintain a certain burden on German railroads which are now saddled with charges under the Young plan. Its removal would put Germany ahead of France and other countries in respect of transport tariffs. Here again it will be observed that the underlying thought is not so much collection of cash as protection against alleged unfair competition. Just as security is wanted in the military sphere it is also wanted in the domestic sphere.

These things are part of settled French policy. Pressure of circumstances may give fresh turn to precise modalities, but the fundamental purpose of French policy in political and economic domains cannot be altered by any change of ministry, of personnel, or of parties. It would be well, therefore, not to attach too much importance to periodic reshuffling of the parliamentary cards.

Chiang's Army Goes to Shanghai

(Continued from Page 1)

commander, was willing to send his chief of staff to converse with the Japanese chief of staff.

Mr. Shigemitsu consulted General Kenkichi Uyeda, who agreed to the proposal, after which Mr. Shigemitsu asked Sir Miles if he thought the conversation would be profitable. Sir Miles's reply was not optimistic, since Dr Wellington Koo, who initiated the proposal, represents Nanking, which has little control over the Cantonese armies.

However, the chief of staff met in the Sino-Japanese association hall at Shanghai, accompanied by interpreters and the aides. Details of the conversation are unknown. However Japan seems to have presented General Uyeda's ultimate demands.

Regarding the note of the League Council, the spokesman said that the Government had not decided whether to reply, since it considers the appeal highly irregular and contravening the Covenant. "On examining the official text, the Government feels that it may be correct in form, but it is not clear if it is made in the name of the respective governments of the 12 members of the Council or in the name of the League. The appeal is unprecedented from the Japanese viewpoint, since it is said to be inadmissible for 12 members to act in the name of the League. On the other hand, the members are not, it is claimed, diplomats accredited to Japan, and have no right to address the Japanese Government.

"Had the President of the Council addressed such an appeal as the result of a full session of the Council, it would have been regular and legal, otherwise not."

This point must be decided before Japan answers. However, in view of the fact that the anti-Japanese accustations need immediate rebuttal, the Government may issue a statement to the world, refuting it in detail.

The spokesman said that the British admiral had visited Admiral Kirchisaburo Nomura, the Japanese naval commander at Shanghai, protesting against the Japanese landings in the International Settlement, which caused the Chinese cannonade in which two British bluejackets were hit. Admiral Nomura replied verbally, regretting the incident.

Canadian Airmen Offer Services to Chinese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 18—China, through its Consul General here, Mr. Li Tchuin, has been offered the services of 80 of the 140 officers of the Royal Canadian Air Force for action in China. These officers are being released by the Canadian Government, due to the general reduction in the estimates tabled in Parliament last Tuesday and are volunteering their services to China entirely on their own responsibility and without the consent of the Canadian Government.

It is understood that there are about 200 veteran fliers of the last war who are prepared to accept pay from China. While Mr. Li has expressed deep appreciation of the offer and the sympathy for China denoted, he said that he had had no instructions or authority to engage any recruits or to purchase military equipment.

"We have had many offers by Canadians to serve in the Chinese Army," he said, "but that made by today's group is the largest of any one group."

POLICY OF ECONOMY LAUDED IN MIDWEST

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 19—President Hoover's recommendations for economy in government expenditures, embodied in his message to Congress as reported Wednesday, were applauded by Mr. Samuel M. Hastings, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, in a message to the White House, made public yesterday.

"We express the earnest hope that the various proposals for effecting actual reduction in governmental expenditures will be diligently and aggressively prosecuted until they are translated into real relief for the taxpayers," the message said. "The manufacturers of the middle West are entirely willing to assume their fair share of the cost of government, but we must strenuously oppose any new forms of taxes until we are convinced that every practicable economy has been effected."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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4.50/19	4.65	6.00/18	5.95	7.00/19	11.50
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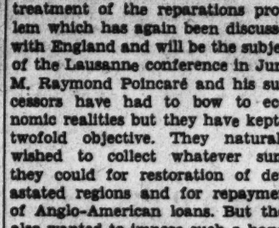

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ACREAGE BASIS FOR CANADIAN BONUS REJECTED

House Told That Wheat Yield Plan Fails to Aid Many Needy Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 19—For two days the House of Commons used a resolution of Mr. Robert McKenzie, Liberal member for Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, calling for federal assistance to western farmers, based on acreage rather than on wheat yield, for a general discussion on agricultural conditions in the prairie provinces. The motion was defeated on an unrecorded vote.

In last year's budget the Bennett Government provided a bonus of 5 cents a bushel on wheat, and some $10,000,000 has been paid out of the treasury in this connection. Mr. McKenzie and other members of the opposition groups took the stand that while this was all right as far as it went, it failed to help the thousands of farmers, who, through hail or other disasters, had sustained total crop failures, and, therefore, could reap no benefit from the bonds. They suggested that a bonus of $1 per acre all around would be more justified.

Conservative members estimated this would cost an additional $20,000,000, which was more than anyone had bargained for. Mr. E. J. Garland of the United Farmers of Alberta said that the greater part of the problem was due to the decline in agricultural prices, which had gone down from 34 to 40 per cent while wholesale prices of other commodities were down only 20 per cent and retail prices 11 per cent. This extraordinary disparity, he said, had brought the farmers to destitution.

He criticized those who were advocating mixed farming as a cure for all their ills. Many had farms fit only for grain or cattle ranching while those who had turned to mixed farming were little better off than the others.

Mr. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, explained that the 5-cent bonus paid on every bushel of wheat grown in the West last year was intended as a compensation to the wheat grower for lack of tariff protection as compared with that given eastern industries. There had been a feeling in the West, he said, that the East had all the advantages, and the bonus had been given after careful investigation as at least partial compensation At the conclusion of last session, however, it was found that a new and more serious situation had arisen, due to drouth conditions, and direct relief had been given.

In the three drouth areas, Mr. New continued, the Dominion had assumed responsibility for 100 per cent of the expenditure, while provincial authorities would share in the other areas. While it had been said that farmers should be transferred from the stricken areas to new lands in the North, he would remind the House that these same areas in previous years had produced an annual yield of 83,000,000 bushels of grain and their grain and cattle had taken highest honors in both Canada and the United States.

Therefore, Mr. New concluded, what was really needed was to tide them over this present calamity.

Justo Announces Argentine Cabinet

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Feb. 19 (AP)—President-elect Justo, who will be inaugurated tomorrow, announced his Cabinet today, with Mr. Leopold Melo, prominent jurist, heading the list as Minister of Interior. The other officers are:

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Saavedra Lamas.

Minister of Finance, Alberto Hueyo.

Minister of Agriculture, Antonio de Tomaso.

Minister of War, Col. Manuel Rodriguez.

Minister of Navy, Capt. Pedro Casal.

Minister of Public Works, Manuel R. Alvarado.

Minister of Justice and Instruction, Manuel de Iriondo.

Mr. Melo was a presidential candidate against Hippolito Yrigoyen in 1928. Mr. Lamas is a former Minister of Education and was president of the International Labor Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, four years ago.

RATE PACT RATIFIED BY SHIPPING BOARD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—An Intercoastal Steamship operators' agreement, stabilizing freight rates, was approved yesterday by the Shipping Board, marking the end of a long controversy.

The agreement becomes effective when the Isthmian and Calmar lines, which have refused to sign the pact, file written statements with the board that they will nevertheless observe its terms. It will be operative until Aug. 31. These two lines are understood to be willing to submit their statements soon. The agreement effects steamship lines plying in intercoastal trade between Atlantic and Pacific ports.

State Automobile Insurance Law Is Due to Stay 'As Is'

With the Senate accepting 17 adverse committee reports on petitions to amend the compulsory automobile liability insurance law yesterday, the existing system appears due to stand unchanged, for another year at least. The House already has taken a stand against proposed changes.

"Ought not to be adopted," was reported from committees on bills providing for appointment of a recess commission to study the activities of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, and for the Boston Elevated Railway Company to suspend dividends for two years on the company's stock.

In reference to Gov. Joseph B. Ely's $380,300 unemployment relief measure, the Senate appointed a committee on conference to seek at an agreement with the House on amendments to the bill proposed by the upper branch of the Legislature.

The bill proposing heavier penalties on violators of the law relative to the carrying of dangerous weapons was passed to a third reading in the Senate. Reference to the next annual session was reported on the measure to penalize experiments on dogs, a bill sponsored by the Anti-Vivisection Society of New England.

In the House, substitution for committee reports prevailed on bills providing that the jurisdiction of courts be limited with respect to contracts of labor, that courts be authorized to issue warrants and make commitments on complaints of persons other than the Attorney-General and district attorneys, and that the State reimburse small towns for loss of taxes on property used for religious, charitable and educational purposes.

Washington Found Spelling a Bother

"Spelling troubled George Washington all his life," said Prof. Samuel Eliot Morison of Harvard last evening at the Women's City Club. His topic was "The Real George Washington" and he called attention to some of the human characteristics of the Father of His Country.

"At sixteen, when he went to live with his brother," Professor Morison said, "he was so awkward that young girls tittered when he entered a room. At that time social behavior bothered him and he spent much time studying a book on etiquette.

"The mature Washington was a man of fine character rather than great genius. There were better generals and better statesmen, but in Washington the best qualities of both were harmoniously combined. Contemporary Frenchmen marveled at his excellent balance. He was himself many-sided and so was able to see all sides of a question. Although he was naturally impetuous, he attained serenity by rigid self-discipline learned, no doubt, from his early frontier training. Washington had a disciplined intelligence.

"Many are surprised at Washington's great patience with Congress, but, remember, he had been a member of that body himself so he well knew the delays and inefficiencies of it. John Adams once said, 'People thought Washington was a great man because he had the sense to keep his mouth shut.' He always had little to say but was able to get things done.

"Washington was one of the few great men," he concluded, "who never considered himself indispensable. He never sought office or honor as he was truly modest."

DRY LAW REPEAL ADVANCED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 19 (AP)—The Rhode Island Senate yesterday by votes of 23 to 18 passed the Republican bills repealing the Sherwood dry law, defining the legal alcoholic content of beverages at 3 per chinery for suppression and control of liquor nuisances. The bills now go to the House for concurrence.

Moss-Draped in the Passing of Centuries

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DEMOCRATS SAY HOOVER STEALS THEIR THUNDER

Declare They Already Had Plans to Consolidate Federal Bureaus

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—A rival Government-consolidation program to supplant the one advanced by President Hoover is to be pushed in the House, it was learned today. Democratic leaders alleging Mr. Hoover's proposal was an attempt to credit by a move they have been planning for weeks, served notice they will not step aside.

Instead, they declared the President's proposition a violation of the political truce concluded for the purpose of passing economic reconstruction legislation, and plunged gleefully into the most enthusiastic attack on the Republican Administration since the opening days of the session.

Speaker John N. Garner (D.) of Texas declared the President's proposal would add more bureaus and increase the cost of government instead of aiding economy as intended. Other prominent Democrats concurred in the Speaker's position while Rep. Joseph W. Byrnes (D.) of Tennessee, chairman of the Appropriations Committe, on the floor of the House assailed the President's position on consolidation with the charge that he has had the legal right for three years to change any bureau he wished, but that he has done nothing, and now, instead of going ahead with the work on his own initiative asks Congress for authority he doesn't need to forestall Democratic plans.

He charged that instead of working for unification of the federal machine, the President had diffused and expanded it by his new commissions more than any other Chief Executive the country has known.

Instead of the Hoover plan, which would give the Chief Executive power to carry out the consolidation gradually and at his discretion, the Democrats contemplate bringing about economical unification and elimination of bureaus through congressional act. The main item in their rival proposal is consolidation of the Army and Navy Department under a single secretary of national defense. This alone, they claim, would save $100,000,000 annually without impairing the adequacy of its defense.

Mexico's Big Tree Believed to Have Sheltered Cortes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — Tourists who now visit Oaxaca as a result of important archeological discoveries at Monte Alban, seven miles from the city, usually also visit the "Tree of Tule," which natives claim to be the largest and the oldest tree in the world.

The tree is located at the village of Santa Maria del Tule, lying about half-way between Oaxaca and the Mitla archeological zone. Mitla is 25 miles from Oaxaca. From Santa Maria del Tule most tourists proceed to Mitla to view the ruins there.

The "Tree of Tule" has a trunk 160 feet in circumference, and a spread of branches of 140 feet. Twenty-eight persons with arms outstretched and finger tips touching can barely encircle it. It is believed to have stood 1000 years before the arrival of Columbus. Nearly four centuries ago it sheltered the conqueror, Cortes, and his soldiers while they were en route to Honduras.

The tree is an ahuehuetl, a species of cypress, the same kind as various giant trees growing in Chapultepec Park in Mexico City, but much larger than any of these.

The claim that the "Tree of Tule" is the largest in the world is disputed. The "Chestnut Tree of a Hundred Horses" at the foot of Mount Etna is often accorded that distinction.

SAN DIEGO LEADS IN MOTORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—This city has laid claim to the title of having more automobiles per capita than any other city in the world, as a Chamber of Commerce survey showed a machine for every 1.9 persons.

MORE GUIDANCE OFFICERS URGED FOR SCHOOLS

Dr. Lefkowitz Says Modern Education Must Prepare the Worker

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—A demand for guidance officers in schools well versed in industry and sympathetic toward labor unions was voiced at the annual convention of the National Vocational Guidance Association in behalf of organized labor, by Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz, vice-president of the American Federation of Teachers.

Dr. Lefkowitz decried the "calm assumption of educators that only those go to vocational educational classes who are dumb-bells." In history, he declared, the so-called "dumb-bell has often played a more important part than the college professor." Vocational counselors must do more than keep square plugs out of round holes, he said. They must guide to the fullest realization whatever ability the pupil has, be it great or small.

Modern education must fill four major needs of the worker of today and the future, Dr. Lefkowitz told the meeting. It must, he said, prepare the worker for the beneficial use of leisure which will come with the shorter working day and week; it must train some for a variety of skills and provide for rapid retraining so he will not be relegated to the "industrial scrapheap"; it must guide him toward a field of expanding industry with a definite future; and it must train him as a member of society rather than an individual.

"The dominant educational systems as organized and operated, from the labor viewpoint, are unsuited to the needs of many of the students attending elementary and secondary schools," Dr. Lefkowitz declared. The fact that enrollment in federal-aided vocation schools has increased from 164,000 to over 1,000,000 between 1918 and 1931 shows the way the wind is blowing, he said.

"Under the guidance of intelligent social engineering, society the world over will develop socially minded citizens who, with their world outlook, will pave the way for a saner social order in which war, national economic rivalries or competitive industry with its greed for individual or corporate gain and its concomitants, unemployment, poverty and industrial dislocation, will be conspicuously absent," Dr. Lefkowitz predicted.

Back from a trip to Russia, Dr. H. D. Kitson, professor of education at Columbia University, told the meeting that vocational guidance in that country is still in an embryonic state. He described the "factory schools" at which boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 16 are taught a combination of book and machine learning. If any child in these schools is found to have a "taint" of bourgeoisism, he is instantly cut off from all opportunity, no matter if indications are that he might stand at the head of the class. The upbuilding of the professions in Russia is going to suffer as long as membership in the proletariat is allowed to be the criterion for opportunity, Dr. Kitson told the meeting.

In the face of widespread layoffs, mergers and technological unemployment, the guidance movement must begin to seriously consider the problem of adult vocational guidance, it was brought out at a group meeting on the subject.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Caroline Eckstein, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Florence Petsie, Norwalk, Conn.
Miss Edna Gibson, Northboro, Mass.
Miss Rosamond Wild, Boston, Mass.

Opium Addiction Reduced in Egypt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

CAIRO, Feb. 19—Reduction of drug addiction in Egypt is claimed by Maj.-Gen. Russell Pasha, commandant of the Cairo police, in the third annual narcotics report issued here yesterday.

The report, however, indicates an increase among traffickers owing to the high profits still to be made. Russell Pasha states that the year's work confirms his statement before the Opium Commission at Geneva in February last year that most of the white drugs come from Turkey.

The Turkish Government, he adds, is now taking action, and he consequently expects a big reduction in exports, enabling next year's report to show a great improvement.

MEXICO OPENS PIPE LINE

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 19 (AP)—Mexico City's first oil pipe line was formally inaugurated today when oil began to flow through the 300-mile long line which connects lofty Mexico City with sea level petroleum sources.

Soviet Pares Down Estimates For Its Second Five-Year Plan

Several Factors Enter In, Notably Failure to Realize Expected Industrial Increase, and Contraction of Foreign Credit and Trade

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Perhaps the strongest impression to be gained from the second Soviet Five-Year Plan, details of which have just been published in Moscow, is the relative sobriety of its projects.

Preliminary estimates published last summer conveyed the impression that the Soviet authorities believed in the possibility of surpassing America in the physical volume of production in some of the more important branches of industry by 1937, when the second plan comes to an end.

As finally confirmed and published, however, the plan reveals a sweeping downward revision, by comparison with last summer's estimates. While 22,000,000 tons of pig iron, projected for 1937, represents a substantial jump from the 5,000,000 which were turned out in 1931, it is much closer to the realm of possibility than the original figure of 62,000,000 tons.

In the same way, while it will be no easy task to mine 250,000,000 tons of coa. in 1937—last year's output was about 57,000,000 tons—such a project might conceivably be carried out, as the original suggestion of 650,000,000 tons certainly could not have been.

Factors That Prompted Move

Failure to realize the projected increase of 45 per cent in industrial production during 1931 was probably one factor in slowing down the dizzy pace of economic planning in the Soviet Union. The contraction of foreign trade and credit facilities is a second. It is an indication of the realism of the Soviet leaders that they took account of these factors and drew up a second Five-Year Plan which, while it prescribes a rapid growth of industrial output, cannot be dismissed in advance as an impossible fantasy.

One naturally turns to the results of the first plan in estimating the prospects of the second. Now the balance sheet of the first plan shows definite successes and equally definite failures. If this year's production plan is carried out, the gross volume of output which the original plan required for Oct. 1, 1933, will have been actually realized by the end of 1932.

Even if achievement should fall short of the plan, as occurred in 1931, there is little reason to doubt that quantitatively the first Five-Year Plan will be fully realized before the first appointed date of its conclusion, Oct. 1, 1933. An immense amount of new industrial construction is visible on every hand. The majority of the peasants have been brought into a collectivist system of farming that makes them much more obedient cogs in the machine of state Socialism. Unemployment has been substantially eliminated, even if people may not always like the work to which they are sent.

Promises Not Fulfilled

On the other hand, the promise of the Five-Year Plan that by its end the standard of living would rise has not been fulfilled. The per capita consumption of meat, eggs and milk, which should specifically have increased, has certainly diminished, by comparison with 1926 and 1927.

Soviet leaders stress the fact that money wages have increased, but are inclined to omit the at least equally important fact that the purchasing power of the ruble—as a result of the fantastic prices which are charged in "commercial" stores, substantial increases in prices in cooperative stores, increased railroad fares, scarcity or absence of many products etc.—has declined immensely since the inauguration of the plan.

In Russian villages today there is an acute shortage of tea, sugar, soap and other articles. The quality of Soviet industrial output remains low. Despite the planned economic system, every year witnesses difficulties, dislocations, minor crises arising out of the failure of different branches of industry to keep in step with one another and of transportation to keep pace with the growth of industrial output.

Holds Out Promises

There is a tacit recognition of the hardships which accompanied the first Five-Year Plan in the emphasis which the second plan places upon the improvement of the everyday living standards of the people. An increase in the available supply of food and manufactured goods by two or three times is promised. If this promise is carried out more successfully than the corresponding project in the first plan, the Soviet Union will make up the ground that was lost between 1928 and 1931 and enjoy a somewhat better standard of living in 1937 than in 1927.

If one considers the present meager supply of the population, however, there seems no reason to believe that a doubling or even a trebling of the goods now available for consumption would raise the standard of living to a point where it would compare favorably with what prevails, in normal times, in America and western Europe.

The second Five-Year Plan, even more than the first, seems definitely to aim at intensive internal development of the country, rather than at any expansive conquest of foreign markets, although the country will doubtless endeavor to dispose of its surplus stock of grain, oil, timber and furs on foreign markets.

It is not by any means impossible, especially if Russia achieves more and more economic self-sufficiency, that the real "red trade menace" will consist not of any flooding of world markets with Soviet goods, but rather in the reduction of very small dimensions of the trade between the vast territory represented by the Soviet Union and the other countries of the world.

JOHANNESBURG BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af. — In Johannesburg last year 6936 building plans were approved, the value of the work reaching a total of £3,600,000.

Is your hooked rug in need of repairs?

Our process of compressed air safely blows out the dirt and embedded dust, and then your rugs are carefully washed, rinsed and dried.

Our expert repair department is at your disposal for delicate and prized pieces. All loose strands are carefully rehooked.

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RUG CLEANSERS
Trusty Old Friends for Seventy-Six Years
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Meats Are Lower
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178 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury
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Best Maine Potatoes, 15 lb. pk. 15c
Fresh Dressed Fowl, fine and plump, lb. 20c
Chicken to roast, fry or broil, lb. 25c
Best Butter, country rolls, 2 lbs. 48c
Strictly Fresh Eggs, 2 doz. 48c
Delicious Rump Roast for oven, lb. 25c
Best Rump Steak, lb. 39c
Fresh Pork to Roast, lb. 12c
Fores of Lamb, boned and rolled, lb. ... 8c
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Full Line of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

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Will thoroughly Cleanse and Press
Men's Suits, Topcoats — Ladies' Suits, Dresses, Coats
Work called for and delivered. Call Highlands 5841
HARMONY CLEANSERS and DYERS
286 Blue Hill Ave., Roxbury
Pure Refined ... At Reasonable Prices
Also Dress Suits To Let

A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT
Waldorf
226 Huntington Avenue Across the Park
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Tonight's Supper Blue Plate
FRIED CAPE COD SCALLOPS, Tartar Sauce, Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 25c
OVER 1,000,000 MEALS A WEEK

RAYMOND'S
BOSTON
Official Flags
and Decorations for George Washington's 200th Anniversary

Banners with portrait of Washington, 24x30 inches, fringed. Each 2.00
Streamers with portrait of Washington, 2x8 feet, each 1.50—2x10 feet, each 1.75
Auto Snap on shields with portrait of Washington, with 5 small flags, whole set .. 45c
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Washington All-Wool Government
Bunting Flags
Sewed Stars and Stripes

2½x4 ft. ea.	2.00	5x8 ft. ea.	6.00
3x5 ft. ea.	3.00	6x10 ft. ea.	8.50
4x6 ft. ea.	4.00	8x12 ft. ea.	14.50

BULLDOG
Bunting Flags
(U. S. Government Standard)
The best flag made for outside use
Sewed Stars and Stripes
Guaranteed sunfast weather-proof colors

2x3 ft. ea.	1.00	5x8 ft. ea.	3.25
3x5 ft. ea.	1.50	6x10 ft. ea.	4.50
4x6 ft. ea.	2.25	8x12 ft. ea.	6.50

EASY BASEMENT

"It's great to be able to eat a fine fish dinner without dodging bones. Where did you get this fish, anyway?"

"This is some of that Birdseye Fish you hear so much about. They cut out the bones and waste and put all clear meat in the package."

"I haven't had any fish like this since that Sunday we went to the seashore. You must have paid plenty for it."

"Well—you'd be surprised to learn I paid *less* for this dinner than any dinner we've had this week. I told you once that there wasn't anything wasted—every bit of what I bought is right here on the table."

"You mean was *here on the table. When I say I like fish I mean it!"*

13 varieties of delicious fish are now ready at all Birdseye stores. Order a Birdseye Fish dinner today!

NO BONES • NO WASTE

The Old Way The Birdseye Way

Waste and bones are removed from Birdseye Fish *before* it is weighed. You buy one pound *net weight* and you get what you pay for—one pound of clear, solid meat!

MACKEREL FILLETS
SPECIAL ALL THIS WEEK 23c 1-lb. Box

BIRDSEYE PACKING COMPANY, INC.
3 Commercial Street, Boston
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
TUNE IN: Yankee Network, Tues. & Fri., 9:30 A. M.; WEEI, Mon. & Fri., 2:15 P. M.; WBZ-WBZA, Thurs., 3:30 P. M., Sat. 10 A. M.; WTIC, Tues. & Thurs., 3:30 P. M., Sat. 10 A. M.
Already More Than 200 Birdseye Stores in New England

TYPE DESCRIBED AS WRITING WITH HAND OF METAL

Librarians Hear Another Lecture in Course on Bookmaking

Type is handwriting with a hand of metal Mr. Frederick W. Goudy, art director of the Lanston Monotype Machine Company of Philadelphia, told members of the Boston Chapter of the Special Libraries Association last night in delivering the third in a course of lectures on "Trends in Modern Book Making," in the Boston University School of Education.

Mr. Goudy, who was introduced by Mr. Henry Lewis Johnson, teacher of typography in Boston, said that such "writing is conceived as forms in metal, divested of the mannerisms and accidents and whimsicalities of the scribes, revised and formalized to meet the requirements of new materials and new conditions of life and environment. Thus it is possible to carry on the fine traditions of the past and respect the prejudices of the present."

Type design is not mere lettering, according to Mr. Goudy, since it involves a knowledge of technical and mechanical limitations not met with in simple lettering. "There is much to be learned from the first types," he said. "Unfortunately there is, also, a chance that one not grounded in the fundamentals of design may mistake the archaisms and mannerisms of the early craftsman for the essentials of underlying structure and entirely overlook the opportunity to express all the subtle variations of taste and personal feeling that are possible in a new type based on traditional forms."

Stepping into the rôle of spokesman for "type," Mr. Goudy said:

"I am type! The stamps impressed in clay by the ancient Babylonian builders foreshadowed me, but of my earliest ancestry neither history nor relics remain. From the far-off hieroglyphics of the Egyptians to the beautiful manuscript hands of the medieval scribes I was in the making. When the ingenious Gutenberg conceived the principle of casting me in metal, the profound art of printing from movable types was born. Cold, rigid, implacable I may be, yet the first impress of my face brought the divine word to countless thousands.

"I bring into the light the precious treasures of knowledge long hidden in the grave of ignorance. Through me you may have Socrates and Plato, Chaucer and the bards for your companions and exchange the weary hours that come to everyone, for hours of delight. I coin for you the enchanting tale, the philosopher's moralizing and the poet's visions. I present to you a portion of the eternal mind caught in its progress through the world, stamped in an instant and preserved for eternity. I am the leaden army that conquers the world. I am type."

Boston Area Adds 18 New Industries

Liquid marble is the latest product of new industries in Metropolitan Boston. A firm is now manufacturing this product for making small novelties and for coating shingles and other surfaces. This and 17 other new industries are reported in the monthly tabulation of the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, just issued.

The report covers the month of January and includes four new firms that started operation prior to Jan. 1, making in all 18 new firms and expansions by 17 manufacturers already established, many representing important increases in employment opportunities, according to the Chamber. The new firms produce a diversity of articles ranging from confectionery to oil burners.

Two manufacturers of women's dresses; three new printing establishments; makers of wire goods, bronze and other metal ornaments, watch jewels, neckwear, china cement, pajamas and polishing cloths, are included in the list of new industries.

VALUE OF FACTS SAID TO DEPEND ON OCCUPATION

(Continued from Page 1)

portant. Go out any clear night and you will see them shining in the heavens."

Some Facts Important

Any smug certainty that education means possessing neat bundles of information would not be able to last long under Dr. Mearns's barrage of humor and example. After showing by test questions how one kind of fact information is essential to an engineer, another to a baker, another to a lawyer or a printer, and therefore each separately important, Dr. Mearns read off an examination for his audience. It was a list of 100 names, and each one he maintained, was actually a commonplace to some cultivated contemporary group.

Here are nine: William Van Allen, Bourdelle, Lubitsch, Picasso, Epstein, Matisse, Harpo Marks, Degas, Cezanne. To answer the first, Mr. Van Allen is an American architect and designer of the Chrysler Building.

"We won't let anybody measure us by a particular rod for exposing ignorance and prove that because we cannot pass this test we are failures," he pointed out. "Yet this kind of thing happens continually in the schools."

Speaking on the subject; "Dare progressive education be progressive?" Dr. George S. Counts, Teachers College, challenged the association to face squarely and courageously the social issues of today.

"Progressive education stands for certain definite things and has a number of large achievements to its credit," he said. "It has focused attention squarely upon the child; it has recognized the importance of interest of the learner; it has defended the thesis that activity lies at the root of all true education; it has conceived learning in terms of life situations and growth of character; it has championed the rights of the child as a free personality. All of this is excellent, but not enough."

A swift picture of the social and economic problems of the modern world was sketched by Dr. Counts, including a sharp challenge to capitalism and the question of overproduction.

"If progressive education is to be genuinely progressive," he said, "it must come to grips with life, establish an organic relation with the community, develop a realistic and comprehensive theory of welfare, fashion a compelling and challenging vision of human destiny. It cannot build its program out of the interests of children. It cannot place its trust in the child-centered school."

Throughout the discussion group meetings yesterday was sounded this same note of dealing with social and economic realities. The group on the relation of home and school, with Dr. Lois Hayden Meek, Child Development Institute, Teachers College, as chairman, was pooling experiences on bringing in the parents and the home so that Johnnie would not need to be two persons, adapting himself to two unrelated concepts of his place in the social order, one at school, another with mother and father.

If the school has a vision of a better social order, and is trying to help Johnnie to see and care to build it, the coöperation of the home and the community are essential, it was brought out in discussions from many practical angles.

"We have to do community engineering, as well as industrial work, with parent and child," said Mrs. Sidonie Gruenberg of New York, noted parent counselor.

In a group discussion made up largely of public school workers, this same awareness of the social need was expressed in sharing experiences in reorganizing city and state public school systems along progressive lines, a definite development within the movement in the past few years.

Mr. John A. Spargo, Assistant Commissioner of Education, New Jersey, chairman, in a vigorous appeal for progressive systems in public schools, made the point that modern life demanded a quality progressive schools particularly developed, that of giving the child a control from within rather than from without.

"The State of New Jersey," he said, "has turned to the progressive education movement as the best yet devised to give its boys and girls the best school experiences, the proper learning acquired through attitudes, ideals and interests, that are productive of our best citizenry."

EVENTS TONIGHT

New England Conservatory of Music: Concert by Conservatory Orchestra, Mr. Wallace Goodrich, conductor, Jordan Hall, 8.

Military Order of the World War: Annual military ball in conjunction with First Corps Cadets, drill competition, First Corps Cadet Armory, Arlington Street, 9.

Auburndale Club Players: Presentation of new play, "For Someone Else," by Mrs. Dorothy Abbott, Auburndale Club, 8:15.

Ritz-Carlton Hotel: Subscription dance, 13 to 4 a. m.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Open recreation night for older girls; bowling, roller skating, bridge, swimming and other activities free, 7 to 10.

Lowell Institute: Last in lecture series on "Medieval Contrasts," by Prof. Charles H. Taylor; "Medieval Thought and Medieval Contrasts," Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Elizabeth Peabody House: Presentation of Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado," 357 Charles Street, 8:15.

Boston Women's Trade Union League: Dinner and reception, Miss Mary Anderson, director, Women's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor, guest and speaker on "Fact Finding with the Women's Bureau," Hotel Brunswick, 6:30.

Harvard University: Geological conference, combined meeting with Boston Geological Society; address, "Ore Deposits near Great Bear Lake, Canada," by Dr. Hugh S. Spence, Mineral Resources Division, Dept. of Mines, Canada. Geological Museum, 7:30. Concert by Seventeenth Century Ensemble, Germanic Museum, 8 (open to public).

Theaters

Copley—"Young Woodely," 8:30.
Shubert—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Anna Christie," continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Egyptian Art, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Take 1:40 train, South Station for Birds Hill.

Field and Forest Club: Take 1:25 train, South Station for Eliot.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon meeting, talk, "Soviet Codes and Soviet Courts," by Mr. Arnold D. Margolin, author and lecturer, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 1.

Brookline Bird Club: Take Beacon Street Car to Carleton Street, Brookline, meet Carleton Path, 1:45, for walk to Riverway and Leverett's Pond.

Women's Republican Club: Sixth in lecture series by Prof. William S. Myers, "American Politics—Citizens or Parasites," 11. Showing of motion picture, "The Longest Gang Plank," 2:30; clubhouse, 48 Beacon Street.

Alliance Francaise: Meeting, address, "Les Romans de Colette," by Prof. Albert J. Farmer, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 3:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—A Children's Concert, 11:00.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, 9 to 4:30. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Exhibition of the Ross collection, modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; selection of modern American prints; Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other German sixteenth century woodcuts; sixteenth century French drawings, engravings by and after Turner. Contemporary Japanese paintings.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape and marine paintings by Ogden M. Pleissner and etchings by Philip Kappel.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings of the American desert by George Elbert Burr. Portraits of Washington. Through Feb. 29.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Forty-third annual show of Boston Society of Water-Color Painters, Feb. 15-March 5.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Arthur Franklyn Musgrave. Through Feb. 21.

Copley Gallery, 163 Newbury Street—Drawings from sculpture by George Demetrios, Feb. 15-27.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—Exhibition of American etchers.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Engraved portraits of Washington; original etchings by Liva Kadar.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Chinese exhibition.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street—Contemporary New England artists.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Amusements

BOSTON

FINE ARTS State Theatre Building TOMORROW ONLY
"LADY of the LAKE"
With PERCY MARMONT
CHILDREN'S MORNING SHOWS ALL WEEK 10 TO 12
'ALICE in WONDERLAND'
ALL TALKING & SINGING FILM!

SHUBERT Nights 8:15 Sharp
Wed., Sat. Mats. 2:15—Seats Now Third Week
KATHARINE CORNELL
in The Barretts of Wimpole Street
NIGHTS 50c-$2. WED. & SAT. MATS. 50c-$1.50

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Caravan."
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's program.
5:31 "The Art of Living."
5:45 NBC, Russ Columbo and orchestra.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Sert Room Orchestra.
6:30 Old Painter: news; announcements.
6:45 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Dainty Dot Dandies; Ethel Grenier and Sid Reinhers.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Simpson Spring Quartet.
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Concert Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; piano duo.
9:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos; quartet.
9:30 Earle Nelson, John Herrick, Billy Murray, soloists; dance orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Fred Hufsmith, tenor; Andy Sannella's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, RKO Theater of the Air.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Doug Woodman's Orchestra.
5:30 Agricultural markets.
5:45 "Just Among Friends."
6:00 Studio announcements; news; Black and Orange Orchestra.
6:30 "The Paladins."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Southern Reverie.
7:30 "Cross Roads Hotel."
7:45 NBC, Elsie Janis, entertainer.
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra; Edward Marshall, guest artist.
8:30 Melody Speedway.
8:45 Michael Ahern, baritone; pianist; violinist.
9:00 NBC, "Friendship Town"; sketch.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; soloists; vocal ensemble; Irvin S. Cobb.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, "Waves of Melody"; Tom Brown, tenor; orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 "Here and There in Radioland."
11:30 Bradford Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade; orchestra.
5:15 "Old Man Sunshine"; songs; humor.
5:30 Musical Cameo; Edward Jardon, tenor; string orchestra.
5:45 "Specialties," Jane McGrew.
6:00 News; studio announcements.
6:15 Helen Barr, soprano; orchestra.
6:30 Bob Emery's spelling finals.
6:45 Ranny Weeks; "The Stylists."
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone.
7:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, orchestra.
8:00 The Bath Club, quartet and orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "The March of Time"; news sketches.
9:00 CBS, Tocha Seidel, violinist; tenor; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's orchestra; tenor.
9:45 CBS, Friendly Five Footnotes; popular orchestra; "Casey" Jones.
10:00 Yankee Network Artists Bureau; reader; soloists.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:15 Weather; news; time.
11:30 Joe Smith's Le Paradis Band.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Gus Arnheim's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

4:45 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music.
5:30 CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe," an Indian story.
6:00 CBS, John Kelvin, tenor.
6:15 CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
6:45 Vaughn De Leath.
6:59 Studio announcements; news.
7:15 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery's Club Night.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "The One-Man Band" Minstrels.
8:30 Yankee Network Drama.
9:00 Ray Stewartson's orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital; John Percival, baritone.
10:00 CBS, Emery Deutsch's Orchestra; Hungarian music.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; Alex Gray, baritone.
10:45 CBS, Vivian Ruth.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Howard Barlow and Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:45 p. m.—Merleen Trio.
5:10 Talk, the Rev. A. Z. Conrad.
5:30 Organ melodies.
5:45 Pres. Gilbert, guitar.
6:00 Paramount Theater Program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Truman Carew's Entertainers.
7:15 "The Songs We Love to Hear."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:00 a. m.—NBC, Melodiers.
10:45 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, Keys to Happiness.
12:00 noon—NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
12:15 p. m.—News flashes.
12:25 p. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
1:10 p. m.—NBC, Dance Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—"Troubadours."
2:00 p. m.—NBC, "The Nomads," Alexander Kirilloff, orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "La Traviata," third and fourth acts; Metropolitan Opera Company.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
10:00 a. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
11:30 a. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Women's Clubs.
12:04 p. m.—4-H Club program.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, "Pat Barnes."
12 0 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Don Pedro's Orchestra.
1:55 p. m.—News and studio programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:15 a. m.—The Yankee Singers.
11:30 a. m.—CBS, Columbia revue.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Wingate Athletic program.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, "The Funnybones."
2:15 p. m.—"Saturday Syncopaters,"
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Syracuse Symphony Orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.
10:30 a. m.—CBS, New World Salon Orchestra.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Ritz-Carlton Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; news.
3:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Matinée Revue—String Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Talk, Daniel A. McKinnon.
4:45 p. m.—The Little Theater of the Air with the Yankee Network players.

CHINESE TO BUY PLANES

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 19 (AP)—Chinese residents of Cleveland, Buffalo and Syracuse, N. Y., will purchase six planes for their embattled Government, Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, director of the Chinese Board of Trade in Boston, said here yesterday.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy
Mourning Becomes Electra
Composed of 3 plays presented on 1 day: Homecoming, The Hunted, The Haunted. Commencing at 2:30 sharp. Dinner intermission of one hour at 7. No matinees.
GUILD THEATRE, 52d Street, West of B'way

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"Vastly entertaining"—Atkinson, Times
Ethel Barrymore Th., 47th St., W. of B'y
Evs. 8:50. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Mon., Feb. 22

ED WYNN "THE PERFECT FOOL" in THE LAUGH PARADE
An Evening's Entertainment with JEANNE AUBERT, LAWRENCE GRAY, Others.
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:40
Evenings: Balcony $1 to $3.50
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Hershey's Cocoa, ½ lb can	.10
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J. A. White Tuna Fish	.23
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1 Package Included Free
Deliveries made in Bedford, Lexington, Waltham

Gives Examination To 'Stump' Teachers

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DR. HUGHES MEARNS

Harvard Required Courses Cut to 15

Acting upon the recommendations which the Harvard faculty committee on instruction made earlier in the year, and which Dean A. C. Hanford stated in his annual report, changes are announced in the Harvard undergraduate curriculum effecting a reduction in the number of courses required for a degree and in the number of hour examinations, reports, and theses demanded in individual courses.

Beginning in September, 1932, the number of courses required for the degree of A. B. or S. B. will be reduced from 16 to 15 in addition to prescribed English for all candidates who graduate in not less than four years in fields of concentration having general examinations. This ruling goes into effect for all classes graduating in 1933 or thereafter. The purpose of the change is to allow more time for tutorial work in the field of concentration, especially in the junior and senior years.

In making the announcement, University Hall also states that hour examinations in all courses above those of elementary grade should be limited to not more than one for each half year, and that wherever possible, seniors who are candidates for honors should be altogether free from taking them. By the decision not to reduce the number of courses in which the candidate must attain grades of C or higher, the committee has insured that the excellence of course work will be maintained at its previous level.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with light rain or snow late this afternoon or tonight; warmer tonight; Saturday partly cloudy; moderate to fresh westerly winds; minimum temperature tonight about 28.

Maine: Cloudy tonight, preceded by snow in south portion; slightly colder in north portion; Saturday partly cloudy.

New Hampshire: Cloudy tonight, preceded by light snow; Saturday partly cloudy and colder.

Vermont: Cloudy tonight, preceded by light snow; slightly colder in extreme north portions; Saturday partly cloudy and colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and not so cold tonight, preceded by light rain or snow; Saturday partly cloudy and slightly warmer.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh north winds over extreme north portion and fresh to strong southwest shifting to northwest winds over central and south portions; overcast weather with rain or snow tonight, and partly cloudy on Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	38	44	Montreal	12	16
Bismarck	-2	28	Nantucket	20	40
Boston	20	40	New Orleans	70	70
Buffalo	32	32	New York	22	36
Calgary	18	24	Norfolk, Va.	38	50
Charleston	60	68	North Platte	6	34
Chicago	30	36	Philadelphia	28	42
Cincinnati	38	42	Phoenix, Ariz.	48	58
Denver	32	42	Pittsburgh	32	34
Eastport, Me.	6	32	Portland, Me.	16	36
Hatteras	48	54	Raleigh	38	56
Honolulu, T.H.		76	St. Louis	34	44
7p.m.Feb.18	72		St. Paul	12	36
Helena, Mont.	20	38	Salt Lake City	18	28
Huron, S. D.	2	32	San Francisco	44	60
Jacksonville	64	76	Santa Fe, N.M.	30	48
Kansas City	30	46	Seattle	36	46
Key West	76	82	Tampa	68	82
Los Angeles	42	54	Washington	30	42
Memphis	46	52	Wichita, Kan.	30	46
Miami, Fla.	68	80	Williston, N.D.	2	22

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 19.
B—Maximum Feb. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 9:22 p. m., Saturday 9:37 a. m.
Height of tides 7.8 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:50 p. m.

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SECOND FLOOR

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 21

PROVIDENCE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WJAR, 890kc-337m.

NEW YORK—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

PITTSBURGH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., KDKA, 980kc-306m., and W8XK, 62.50m.

BALTIMORE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WCAO, 600kc-500m.

WASHINGTON—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

DETROIT — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., WJBK, 1370kc-219m; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30, WMBC, 1420kc-211m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

CINCINNATI—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460-205m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WBOW 1310kc-229m.

ST. LOUIS—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

KANSAS CITY—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WREN, 1220kc-246m.

MEMPHIS—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WMC, 780kc-384m.

HOUSTON — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KPRC, 920kc-326m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

WAAB to Broadcast Washington Service

The George Washington Bicentennial Service to be held in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be broadcast Monday, Feb. 22, at 10:45 a. m., eastern standard time, over Station WAAB, Boston. WAAB, a member of the Yankee Network of the Shepard Broadcasting Service, operates on a frequency of 1410 kilocycles, a wavelength of 213 meters, on a power of 500 watts.

The special service is held in response to the request of a special commission set up by Congress to promote recognition of the accomplishments of George Washington during the year of his two hundredth anniversary.

DOOLITTLE CARRIES SHANGHAI PICTURES

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Maj. James H. Doolittle arrived at Newark, N. J., late last night after a flight from Cheyenne, Wyo., bearing Associated Press photos and a Paramount News Reel film of battle scenes in Shanghai.

Major Doolittle covered the distance in 8½ hours flying time. The pictures were transferred to his plane from an air mail plane, which had borne them from San Francisco.

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AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

NEW ENGLAND, it appears quite certain, is virtually unanimous, with the exception of Rhode Island interests, on the subject of railroad consolidation. It will not permit dictation of its railroads from New York, Philadelphia, or Cleveland.

Every time the railroad consolidation question has become paramount in the last decade, the consensus has been overwhelmingly in favor of local railroad autonomy, with a prevailing belief that the Boston & Maine and the New Haven should remain independent, and the Boston & Albany (New York Central controlled) should maintain its present status.

The substantial stock interest owned in the New Haven and, through that, in the Boston & Maine, by a trunk line is a difficult situation to untangle in preserving independent control of these important railroads, but a suggestion has been made by the Governors' Committee of Thirty that this outside interest should be reduced to a point which would preclude dictation, and in the interim it is also proposed that the stockholdings of other railroads be placed in a trusteeship.

While the trunk lines have been dividing New England railroads to suit themselves, theoretically, a state senator of Massachusetts has proposed one of the most unusual, and at the same time ingenious, plans thus far advanced in the general consolidation question. He has introduced a bill by which the Boston & Maine would have trackage rights over the West Shore Railroad (a part of, and a parallel line to, the New York Central) from Rotterdam Junction, N. Y., to Buffalo. In other words, New England, rather than being dominated by the trunk lines, would reach out into the West actively to compete with these railroads.

Soliciting Traffic

The railroads wisely have not reduced forces in their soliciting offices substantially, but the Interstate Commerce Commission's attention to these, particularly the off-line ones, unfortunately may have that ultimate effect. These offices actually represent their territory, as well as the railroad itself.

Railroad Center

The 60-story building at 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, at Forty-second Street, is rapidly becoming the railroad traffic center of the city. Among the railroad offices there, most of them with window advertising on the second to fifth floors, are the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Great Western of England, Ltd.; Louisville & Nashville; Lackawanna; Norfolk & Western; Southern Railway System; Denver & Rio Grande Western; Lehigh Valley, and Mobile & Ohio.

Pictures in Magazines

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Magazine is running a page of pictures of prominent passengers on its trains somewhat similar in scope to those of the transatlantic steamship companies' magazines. The policy is one of interest not only to the employees for whom the magazine is intended, but, in a broader sense, to the general readers of the publication, serving, as it does, a promotional purpose in directing attention to the passengers carried by that particular railroad.

In somewhat the same promotional category, the Great Western Railway of England is exploiting its Cheltenham Flyer by offering passengers on the train a baggage sticker containing a reproduction of the train itself. This being the fastest train in the world—running 77½ miles in 67 minutes—many persons are making the ride on the train merely to say they have had this distinction, and the railroad is making the most of it.

The only railroad in the United States, so far as reported, which has used the baggage sticker is on the North Coast Limited of the Northern Pacific Railway. While most domestic travelers regard stickers as too "collegiate," it is a fact that in leaving Yellowstone National Park the announcement that these were available was greeted with approval by hundreds of persons who apparently had been so delighted with their visit to the park that they took pride in exploiting this, the largest and, in many ways, the most spectacular of national parks.

Both the use of pictures of passengers and of baggage stickers may have publicity value in various directions.

New Sleeping Cars

Two innovations in sleeping cars have recently been made, one being the duplex single-bedroom cars, between New York and Akron, and the other, the private section sleepers on the Capitol Limited of the Baltimore & Ohio between Washington and Chicago. The former is a section which recently made their appearance on the Pennsylvania Railroad sleeper with two pairs of rooms on two different levels at the end, the upper reached by a short flight of stairs.

The latter is a section with the berths slightly narrower, permitting the occupant to stand erect while dressing. The curtains may be drawn to give privacy in daytime, if desired, and each section has private facilities, typical of a compartment, there being four such sections in one end of a car having 10 regular sections also. The seats in all these sections are of the new adjustable type.

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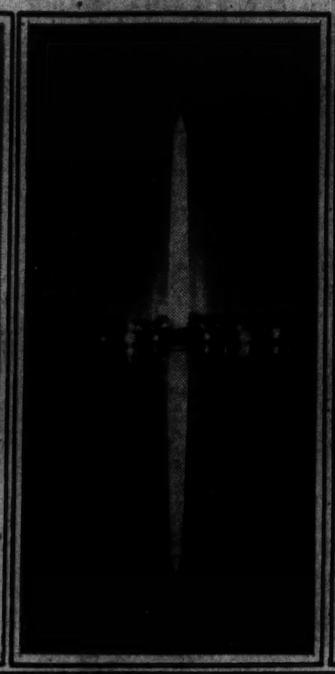
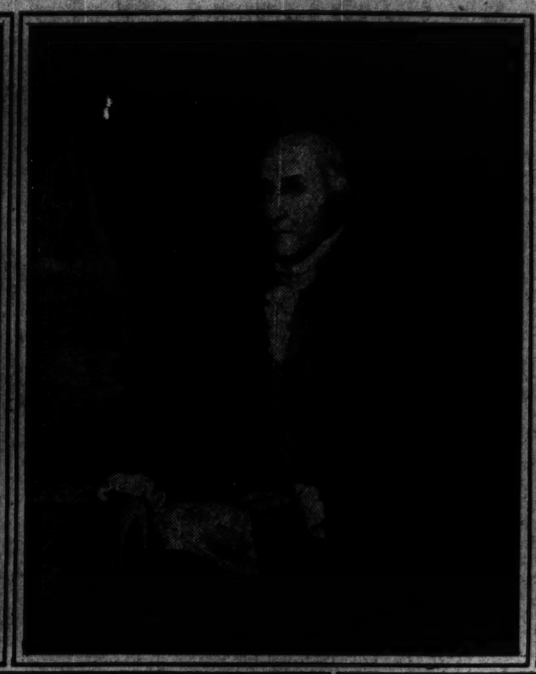
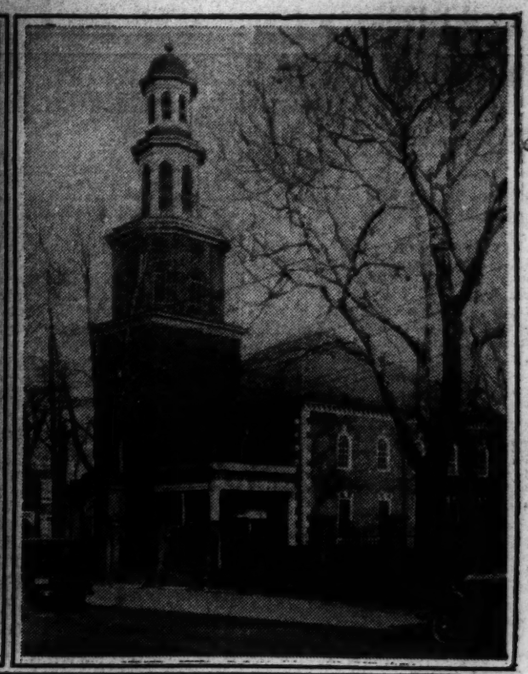
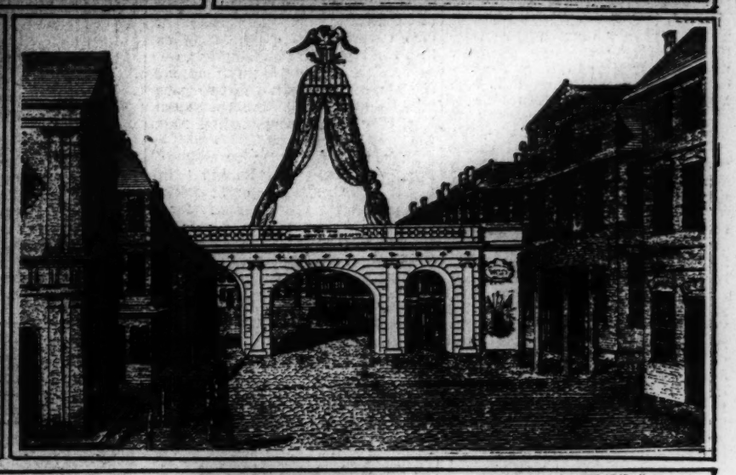
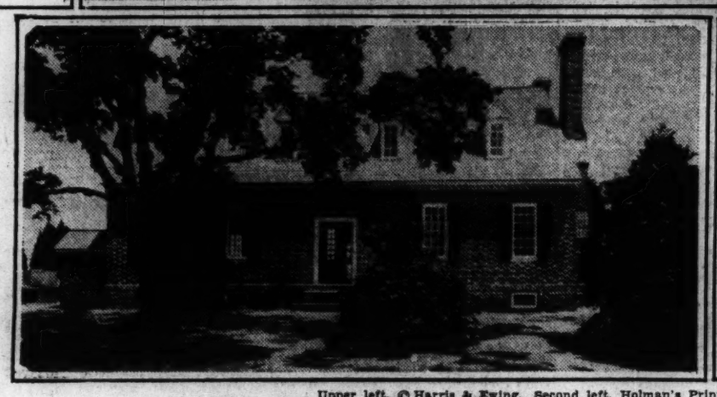
Washington's Luster Increases in Richness With the Accumulation of Time











Upper left, © Harris & Ewing. Second left, Holman's Print Shop, Boston. Second row, center, Wide World. Lower row, left to right, George Washington Bicentennial Commission. © Sulgrave Institution.

WASHINGTON'S CAREER FULL OF INTERESTING EPISODES

Top Row, Left to Right—The George Washington Memorial in Alexandria, Va., Erected by the Masons of the United States. A Portrait of Washington From the Original by Pine and Now Owned by I. Carson Brevoort, Esq. The Washington Monument in the Capital Illumined at Night. Another Washington Portrait. This Is a Wood Engraving Made in 1880 From the Painting by Joseph Wright During Washington's First Administration. Christ Church in Alexandria, Va., Where Washington's Pew Is to Be Seen. Middle Row, Left to Right—Federal Hall, New York, in 1797, From a Print Owned by Dr. T. A. Emmet. Washington Stood on the Balcony During His Inauguration. One of Murals Depicting Scenes in Life of Washington. This Painting, "Washington and His Friends at Mount Vernon," Was Painted by J. Munroe Hewlett. Triumphant Arch Erected in Boston on Washington's Visit in 1789. Arch Was Designed by Charles Bulfinch. Washington and His Staff Reviewed the Parade in His Honor From the Middle of the Arch Under the Draped Flags. Bottom Row, Left to Right—This Is a View From the Garden at the Reproduced Wakefield (Va.) Birthplace of Washington. Ancestral Home of the Washington Family, Sulgrave Manor, in England.

Washington's Place in Hearts Of Men His Greatest Monument

(Continued from Page 1)

the leaders of the party based on his theories.

George Washington remains above party, but no party politician today dares set himself in opposition to the political convictions which the first President of the United States enunciated.

Sometimes it is felt that politicians for their own ends construe the utterances of Washington in a way which perhaps would have been repugnant to his own beliefs. Oftentimes it is urged that new conditions bring new duties, and that even so great a sage as Washington could not foresee in 1790 the needs and the responsibilities of the United States in 1930.

There is justification for both complaints, and yet as a whole it is extraordinary to find how generally applicable is his national philosophy to conditions today, providing no attempt is made to distort, or to shape it to the needs of a later, and a passing partisanship.

To no man have so many material monuments been raised by an admiring country. The greatest of these is, of course, the capital city bearing his name, and decorated with memorials to his greatness. But it is perhaps an even more significant and touching fact that there is not a State of the Union in which there is not a town named for Washington, while in New England there is scarcely a considerable village that does not have a Washington Street.

No Parallel in History

History may be ransacked in vain for a parallel to the devotion manifested by the American people to the man who piloted the audacious revolution of 13 colonies against the greatest power then on earth to a triumphant conclusion.

And yet it is probable that the greatest and most impressive monument to Washington is the spiritual one, having its manifestation in the great respect and deference shown to his political views by the people of the nation over whose early days he presided.

A singularly all-round man was he. The ancient fables of the good Parson Weems, which seemed to deny him any human weaknesses, have long since ceased to be taken seriously. And the efforts of the newer school of biographers, so far from proving detractions, have only emphasized his essential and human qualities.

Seemingly, all that he undertook succeeded. Introduced to history by his successful salvage of at least a portion of Braddock's expedition against Fort Duquesne, his military career was characterized rather by skill in holding together a freezing and starving army, and in extricating it from positions which threatened its annihilation, than from the actual attainment of any very great victory.

It would be difficult to cite a major battle won by Washington. The victory at Yorktown, a matter of maneuvering and strategy rather than actual fighting, put the capstone on his record of military achievement, and ended the British effort to suppress the rebellion.

Aristocrat in All Ways

In private life he was a successful planter and real estate operator. He enjoyed the comfortable phases of life in a time when domestic comfort had not been highly developed, and his home at Mount Vernon, even today, presents the qualities of a real family mansion.

Washington was an aristocrat—intellectually and socially. Controversy has raged over the assertion that as President he rode to the opening of Congress in a coach and six—his Democratic successor, Jefferson, registering his disapproval by making the same official journey on horseback, unattended and tying his steed to the palings of Capitol Park. Many biographers, however, deny the ostentation of six horses, though admitting the coach.

Perhaps the legend grew from circumstances akin to those of the case of John Randolph of Roanoke—most violent of early radicals—the Brookhart or Wheeler of his day. Randolph had been denouncing in Congress the aristocratic leanings of the Administration.

"But the gentleman stirred up a pretty dust driving to the Capitol this morning in his coach and six," asserted a malicious critic.

"'Tis a lie! I hold no such state. A chaise and pair."

"And six!" went on remorselessly his enemy. "Two horses, two niggers and two dogs!"

Had Human Attributes

Washington liked the trappings of aristocracy and did not fear criticism of them. Twenty years before Bunker Hill he rode north from Virginia to Boston for the purpose of determining a question of his military rank. Henry Cabot Lodge, in his biography of Washington, thus describes the state kept by the Virginia planter as he made his way from country house to city, from Philadelphia to New York and Boston, through a country still primitive, but whose people appreciated the trappings of dignity:

"Thanks to these precautions, the little cavalcade that left Virginia on Feb. 4, 1756, must have looked brilliant enough as they rode away through the dark woods. First came the Colonel, mounted of course on the finest of animals, for he loved and understood horses from the time when he rode bareback in the pasture to those later days when he acted as judge at a horse race and saw his own pet colt Magnolia beaten.

"In this expedition he wore, of course, his uniform of buff and blue, with a white and scarlet cloak over his shoulder, and with a sword-knot of red and gold.

"His 'horse furniture' was of the very best London made, trimmed with 'livery lace' and the Washington arms were engraved upon the housings.

"Close by his side rode his two aides, likewise in buff and blue, and behind came his servants, dressed in the Washington colors of white and scarlet, and wearing hats laced with silver. Thus accoutered, they all rode on together to the north."

Led to His Greatness

Bear in mind that it was still a young man who felt that this state was due his position in the country. It was because of the serious way in which he took himself and his obligations that Washington became the foremost leader of his people, and one of the greatest figures in world history.

Today there unite in doing him honor not only the descendants of the men with whom he kept the watch-fires of liberty burning, but millions of Americans, descended from people who in Washington's day knew nothing either of the country in which he lived nor of the high purpose which animated him.

It is immaterial what type of American is appealed to today, or under what quota he or his immediate ancestors may have entered the country. Ask for an opinion of George Washington and you get straightway a eulogy, perhaps not always thoroughly well-informed, but always sincere. It is this fact that he remains first in the hearts of his countrymen, and that his influence over American policies today is as great, if not greater, as when he retired to seclusion in Mount Vernon that constitutes the greatest of all Washington monuments.

MOVE LAUNCHED TO BRING ACTION ON BIG NAVY BILL

Vinson Appeals for House Approval of Building to Treaty Limits

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Big navy advocates today launched a determined movement to obtain prompt consideration by the House of the 10-year naval building program designed to give the United States the full strength authorized by the London Treaty.

Efforts will be made to bring the bill, already approved by the House Naval Affairs Committee, to the floor as soon as regular supply bills are out of the way. If possible a special rule will be secured to give it preferential status.

The movement is in face of the committee's announcement on Jan. 20 that it would postpone reporting the bill to the House for action in view of the abnormal economic situation and the possibility of further armament reduction resulting from the Geneva conference now in session.

It follows a plea to the House yesterday by Representative Carl Vinson (D.) of Georgia, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee and author of the bill, for immediate consideration of the measure in view of the aggravated situation in the Far East and its repercussions throughout the world.

He said it is now evident the Geneva conference will not come to any reduction agreement on cruisers, destroyers and aircraft carriers which represent a major portion of the new construction provided for in the bill.

"No member of this House," he said, "more devoutly wishes for the preservation of peace than I, but I believe that a definite announcement should be made to all the world of the intention of the United States to build up to the limits permitted under the London treaty. I believe such action would serve to strengthen the hands of our delegates at Geneva."

Pointing out that the United States has, as the result of the Washington and London disarmament treaties, scrapped 194 ships, which cost $480,440,000, Mr. Vinson said, "The example that we set of not building ships was not followed by other nations, who proceeded to build up their own navies.

"Not only do I feel that this bill should be enacted immediately, but I feel that appropriations for the ships provided for in it should be forthcoming promptly. The safety and welfare of this country demand its adoption. If we become weak we will be controlled by a less generous and less noble people."

BULGARIA'S AIR MAIL GROWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—The volume of air mail which Bulgaria sent abroad during 1931 was five times greater than in the preceding year, and the amount received from abroad was twice as great. Two new air lines also were added, namely, Sofia-Bucharest-Poland, and Sofia-Saloniki-Athens.

Southern Farmer Finds the Way Out Of Economic Mire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Southern farmer cannot pull himself from his present economic mire without a cooperative program. Moreover, he must practice diversification of crops, improve the quality of his products, and reduce the acreage devoted to cotton and other staple crops. Such was the opinion of leaders at the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers convention held Feb. 2-4 in Birmingham.

Although imperative need was cited for cotton acreage reductions, and crop diversification, it was declared that there is certainly "no threat of cotton passing as a great national industry in our country."

Members of the association attending the convention report improved farming operations in all states represented in the association. Better grades of cotton, grains and other food and feed crops are said to have resulted from cooperation of agricultural colleges and farmers; farming operations are made easier and more profitable and living conditions have been improved over those of a few years ago.

Building hard-surfaced highways; extension of electricity into rural sections; consolidation of public schools, with free transportation; the automobile and radio and other modern inventions and devices have made life much pleasanter on the farms.

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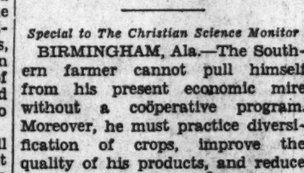

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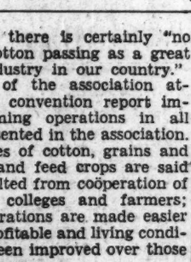

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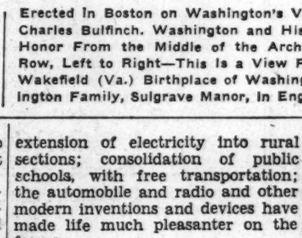

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HOUSEHOLD ARTS AND CRAFTS

The Art of Home Laundering

By DOROTHY STACEY BROWN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE woman who does her own laundry today is not only saving money—though every efficient housewife is sure to consider that point, too—but also assuring herself that everything from the children's play frocks to the guest-room pillow cases is immaculate, and that the various fabrics are so carefully treated that a long and useful life is assured them. Moreover, if she has planned and budgeted for a well-equipped laundry, her new mechanical servants will reduce the two days that used to be spent in washing and ironing into a morning's easy work.

The really wise home manager knows that to continue the old and difficult methods is false economy. She may make the fur coat last another year, or keep the worn living-room rug, but she allows herself as many laundry labor-savers as the budget will include.

Intelligent Irons

One piece of equipment which will save its cost many times over is the new adjustable automatic electric iron. Though everyone knows that different textile fabrics should be ironed at very different temperatures, and that the new synthetic materials, such as rayon and celanese, require special care, it is only lately that we have been able to apply anything but guesswork to keep our finer pieces from complete ruin or the insidious invisible scorch, which can so seriously shorten their lives. Linen, cotton, wool, silk, rayon—they all have their proper ironing temperature, and the new iron can be accurately set to suit each one. An indicator is set at one of the 25 numbered heats on the heat-control dial on the top of the iron, which also shows the right temperature for the various fabrics when damp or dry, and the heat remains constant until changed by the operator. The most economical way of using this iron is, of course, to sort the pieces according to fabric and, beginning with the group requiring the greatest heat, to proceed to the lower temperatures. All this modern efficiency sounds as if it should be expensive, but actually a six-pound iron with a chromium plate finish can be purchased for only $4.36.

An ironing board the wrong height is one of the worst causes of fatigue to the laundress, so be sure to choose one which allows the application of force from the shoulder without bending over the work. A good choice is the adjustable board which locks at any height, to suit the inches of various members of the household. A flexible standard made so that it will clamp on any board to hold the cord of the iron out of the way is an inexpensive and annoyance-saving gadget.

Ironing Machines

Though the ironing machine is not likely to replace the hand iron for delicate and intricate work, the new models offered will handle sheets, children's dresses, shirts and almost anything else with an amazing economy of energy and time. One type folds into a dust-proof cabinet which, when open, turns into a convenient table to right and left of the machine. Another is fixed on a stand readily moved to any part of the room, and one smaller ironer is made for use on any table. An efficient and space-saving type slips on the same post of the washing machine that holds the wringer—the change from wringer to ironer being declared by the maker "as simple as changing a phonograph record."

Washing machines have so improved in design and construction lately that no household where there is a weekly wash of any size can be considered well equipped without one. They make clothes last longer than if washed on a board, the wash is more thoroughly cleansed, and the saving in time and labor is very great. In buying a washing machine look for proper insulation of wiring and cords, properly covered mechanism, a minimum of noise in operation and simple construction with few parts. For best results it is important to follow the directions for the machine, not overloading or filling it above the water line. After use it should be thoroughly rinsed with hot water, drained and dried; the lid should be left slightly open when the machine is not in use.

For large households, one of the best new inventions is the machine installed in the stationary laundry tubs with the electric wringer in the middle. This may be fitted to any tubs which have the faucet below the rim, and the capacity is, of course, much greater than that of an ordinary washer.

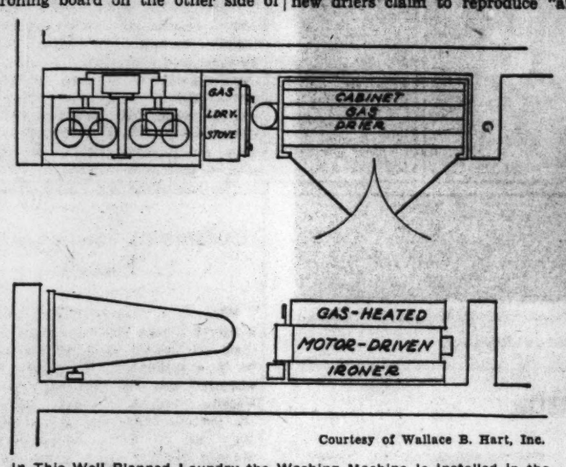
A very important development in laundry equipment is the revolving drier which extracts water from the clothes by centrifugal action, damp-drying them in a very few minutes. This extractor may be a separate machine in households where the laundry load is very heavy, but for most families the model that is part of the washing machine is sufficient. One type has an extractor fitting into the top of the washing tub, and in another the drying tub adjoins the washer; in both the two parts may be operated at once, the second load of clothes being washed while the first is damp-dried.

In some new and very well arranged homes, the stationary laundry tubs with new washing machine are placed far enough apart for a "spin-dry" extractor to stand between them. This arrangement, with perhaps an electric ironer and hand ironing board on the other side of the room, makes one of the most complete and labor-saving laundry units that can be imagined.

The various gas laundry appliances may prove an economy in communities where rates are low. The gas-heated, electrically operated washing and ironing machines have many points to recommend them, and the cabinet gas clothes drier saves hours of time and puts the housewife forever out of reach of worries about bad weather conditions and smoky outside air. The new driers claim to reproduce "an ideal summer day with pure, warm breezes," drying the clothes by a constantly renewed stream of heated air, while the gas fumes are carried away to the chimney without coming into contact with the clothes. An efficient, well-constructed cabinet drier costs about $130.

Courtesy of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York

This Set of Appliances Makes a Complete Labor-Saving Laundry Taking Up Little Space. It Includes a Gas-Heated, Electrically Operated Ironer, Washer and Cabinet Drier and a Water Heater to Supply Any Amount of Hot Water.



Courtesy of Wallace B. Hart, Inc.

In This Well-Planned Laundry the Washing Machine Is Installed in the Stationary Tubs With the Electric Wringer Between. This Arrangement Is Shown in the Upper-Left Corner. Next to It Is the Laundry Stove and Further On Is the Cabinet Drier. On the Other Side of the Room Is the Ironing Board and Next to It a Motor-Driven Ironer.

Pastel Bread

PASTEL-TINTED bread is an attractive novelty especially suited to light refreshments. The hostess who enjoys carrying out a definite color scheme will find in this bread a delightful way to present dainty sandwiches to her guests, the tint of the bread catching the table decorations and china. Color, of course, is the only contribution expected of this bread, as it is not intended to give flavor to the sandwiches any more than would ordinary bread used in this way. Pale rose color, delicate green and yellow are the tints recommended as these have a more edible appeal than others and also have the advantage of blending artistically with favorite color schemes.

No particular recipe can be given for these tinted breads, as the amount of either liquid or paste coloring differs with the bread formula used. It is better to do a little experimenting with one's favorite bread recipe until the desired tint is obtained. Yeast bread gives better results as a rule than "quick" breads, but in any case the texture should be fine and even rather than coarse and porous. Crusts must always be removed, as the necessary brown tone spoils the color effect. For this reason small breads like rolls and biscuit are not as successful as the same dough baked in loaf form. The coloring used has been found to distribute more evenly if mixed with the liquid called for by the recipe.

When used for small, dainty sandwiches, one slice of white and one of colored bread should be used together. When arranged on the serving plate the sandwiches should alternate, half showing the white side uppermost and the other half displaying the colored bread. A rainbow effect is also decorative, fancy sandwiches made from rose-colored, green and yellow-tinted bread being arranged on the same plate, with a good proportion showing the white side uppermost to gain the best effect.

Cream cheese, flavored sandwich butter or any of the favorite meat or fish pastes make suitable fillings. When used as canapes or "open-faced" sandwiches, it is better to mound whatever mixture is used in the center of the circle of colored bread rather than to spread it over the entire surface. A slice of cucumber sprinkled with finely chopped parsley is appropriate on a circle of green-tinted bread or a mound of cream cheese capped with strips of pimiento on a rose-colored canape. Anchovy and sardine pastes blend well with yellow tinted bread.

Colored ice is another simple way of carrying out any particular scheme of table decoration, the chopped ice being used merely as a base on which to serve fruit, celery, olives and the like. Equipped with any system of mechanical refrigeration, it is only necessary to add sufficient liquid coloring to the water to be frozen.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I will build a house of this and that
To suit my pleasure and my cat.

is a jingle written to Amanda Benjamin Hall which reminds one of the definition once given of a homelike living room: "A homelike living room is one which makes one feel, upon entering it, that one wants to purr."

There are rooms that, by their very friendly, welcoming homeyness, make one feel the same sense of tranquillity and comfort which Tabby expresses when she curls up on the rug by the fire and purrs contentedly.

Recently, following a lecture on interior decorating, the speaker had been attempting to solve some personal problems presented to him by different people in the audience. He had sketched on the blackboard the shapes and sizes of different rooms as they were described to him, had rearranged furniture, deftly taking, with a swift stroke of the eraser, an heirloom highboy or mahogany table from one place in a room and setting it comfortably in a more suitable position.

* * *

Finally, with a swift, revolving motion of his arm, the board was entirely cleared of all imaginary chairs, couches, pianos and pictures, and, with a questioning smile, the speaker turned to the audience saying, "Wouldn't it be fine if we could as easily dispose of those unattractive articles which, for one reason or another, we have felt that we must keep in evidence?

In making suggestions for the guidance of those who are considering purchasing some piece of furniture or decoration for their homes; some object from which they expect both service and satisfaction, the speaker gave the following seven points to consider: 1. What is it? Be sure that it has justification for its existence. 2. Is it all right structurally? If it is a chair is it strong enough for the service which will be required of it, does it stand squarely on the floor and is it well made? 3. Are the proportions good, pleasing, practical? 4. Is the medium suitable to the object? For instance, if it is a cup and saucer does the cup rest in the saucer without shaking and is the handle sufficiently large so that the cup may be lifted easily? 5. Is it worthy of decoration? 6. Does the decoration accent the structure? 7. Does the decoration exploit itself at the expense of structure? To illustrate the last four points table china was used.

* * *

A suggestion which caused some amusement was that people in the United States always look to the left as they enter a room, and that it would be well for home makers in that country to be sure that an attractive grouping of rugs, furniture and pictures was arranged at the left of the entrance. It was thought that the reverse might be true in those countries where the traffic laws required one to look to the right when proceeding on one's way.

At the close of an intensely interesting afternoon the speaker summed up his answer to all questions in this one pithy sentence: "Listen to your house; it will tell you what it wants if you listen."

STAINED GLASS IN THE NURSERY

Adding to Childhood's Happy Memories.

Stained glass, for centuries the glory of European cathedrals, can now add to the joys of the modern nursery. To Reginald Bell must be given the credit of a pioneer, and "The Riding Clown" well illustrates the applicability of this ancient medium to the domestic decoration of today. A spot of color is provided at the window—whither the eyes of the youngsters are always turning—and the small size of the panels insures that there is no sort of interference with the proper illumination of the room.

Grandma Lays In Her Winter Supplies

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

IT IS pleasant to know that when our grandmothers settled down to plan their menus for the week, they were ably assisted by a magazine called "The Cook," published each Saturday at 13 Park Row, New York, and sent out to the efficient housekeepers of the country for $2 a year. That, of course, was a sum which Grandma did not lightly dispense. But consider what she got in return: menus, news items, articles, jokes—it must be confessed that to the present-day reader the menus seem funnier than the jokes, but not so Grandma! Above all, there were the weekly market reports, which no doubt she found of great interest—in fact, today's reader finds them fascinating, for they set out such prices as make one feel that housekeeping in 1885 had its own distinct advantages. Sirloin steak, for instance, is listed at 20-22 cents a pound; pork sausages at 12-14 cents a pound; and "turkeys, best quality," 20-25 cents a pound.

Small wonder that Grandma could be a bit elaborate in her meal-planning. She could go forward undaunted and follow directions to the letter when "The Cook" offered as a typical breakfast menu:

Broiled Pork Tenderloin
Baked Sweet Potatoes
Tomato Salad
Fruit
Hot Chocolate

That may sound rather more like a dinner menu to the housekeeper of today, but the group at Grandma's table evidently gathered at dinner ready for a far more substantial repast. And she had made her preparations accordingly, never fear, for she studied the pages of "The Cook" faithfully, and, following out a typical dinner menu, she was ready for Grandma and "the boys" with

Bluepoints Celery
Consommé, with Chicken Quenelles
Sheepshead, Perle Sauce
Potatoes
Squab Pot Pie
Spanish Onions, Stuffed
Broiled Porterhouse Steak
Celery Salad
Rice Soufflé
Cheese Jellied Fruits

It sounds a bit disconcerting. But, never mind, Grandma had plenty of help. Handmaidens were easy to obtain, and then "the girls" stayed home and undertook the more delectable items of cookery. Aunt Sally specialized in chicken quenelles—whatever they may have been; Aunt Emma was a famous hand with soufflés and jellied fruits, and Aunt Prue made the salads. But I'm sure Grandma allowed no one but herself to prepare the perle sauce for the sheepshead.

Market Solutions

And what fun she must have had at her marketing. First, of course, she would conscientiously study the statistics of the "Weekly Retail Market Report," so thoughtfully provided by the editor, but one may be sure she turned with some relief and real pleasure to the informal "Market Rambler's Notes." These notes are a perfect mine of information. Grandma observes with interest that "green peas are held at $3 per bag of two bushels." Better get a bag of those now, while they are at their best. She nods approvingly at the item, "Sweet potatoes are very cheap and good, selling at $1.75 to $2.25 per barrel." And, "Pumpkins were never so cheap as they are at present, retailing for from $2.50 to $5 per 100." Grandma shakes her head a bit as she reads on. "The 'cheese' variety seems to have driven the good old yellow pumpkin from the market." Alas for the "good old yellow pumpkin!" Ah, times aren't what they used to be. Grandma reflects. What is this modern generation coming to?

But she cheers up again as she comes to the next item: "Hubbard squashes are very plentiful and cheap, selling from $1.00 to $1.50 per barrel." Let me see—she'd better make out her list. A bag of peas, a barrel of sweet potatoes, a hundred pumpkins—no, she won't buy those new-fangled "cheese" pumpkins. If they were the "good old yellow" ones, now, it would be different. Still, the children like the modern variety. Grandma hesitates, her pencil poised above the pad. Well, she'll compromise. She'll get 50. And for herself and Grandpa there will be squash pies. "They are excellent in pies," the Market Rambler informs her; but Grandma doesn't need any magazine to tell her that. "Served as a vegetable and as a conserve they are most acceptable," it adds. As a vegetable, of course! But the conserve is a new idea, and here's a recipe that Aunt Prue might like to try.

"Brussels sprouts are very scarce and high for this season of the year," the Rambler remarks regretfully, "in fact they are higher than they have been for years, selling at $2 a peck." Grandma purses her lips and considers. Two dollars a peck is high for Brussels sprouts. Last year at this time they were only $1.25. But then Grandpa is so fond of them. She nods quickly, and down on her list goes "One pk. Brussels sprouts." It does seem extravagant, but she'll make it up on the turnips, which are, the Rambler tells her, "so plentiful they can nearly be given away." The white variety can be had for 75c to $1.00 a barrel, while the yellow variety sells at $1.00 a barrel. She decides on the white, at 75c the barrel, to make up for the extravagance of Brussels sprouts at $2 a peck.

"Spinach may now be procured at from 50c to $1.00 per barrel, which is the most reasonable price it has been offered at for years," she reads. Very well, she will have a barrel of spinach.

"This will do to begin with," she thinks, as she scans her list and adds it up:

2 bushels peas	$3.00
50 pumpkins	1.50
1 barrel squash	1.25
1 peck sweet potatoes	1.75
1 peck Brussels sprouts	2.00
1 barrel turnips	.75
1 barrel spinach	.50
	$10.75

"Ten seventy-five," thinks Grandma consideringly. That does seem a good deal, but then it will provide the family with vegetables for months to come, and pies, too.

Novelties

Now for a few of the more immediate needs. Ah, the Rambler mentions "Mallard ducks." They would be a treat, perhaps. But it adds, they "are not anything to brag of" yet. What a comfort and help this dependable Rambler is. The family had better wait a bit for their ducks.

"Green peppers"—that's something new. And they are offered "at very reasonable prices." But how does one use them? "The Cook" is ready for Grandma's question. "There are a thousand ways of preparing the pepper for the table," it assures her, "the recipes for which will appear from time to time in 'The Cook.'" "Well," thinks Grandma, "might as well get a quarter's worth. After all, one must keep up with the times."

"Alligator pears are to be had from 20 to 30 cents each," she reads, and "Mangoes, from Havana, are offered at 40 to 75 cents per dozen. They are delicious." Grandpa always enjoys a novelty. For his sake Grandma decides to have a few mangoes and an alligator pear.

She looks at her list with housewifely satisfaction. This is an excellent beginning. Grandpa will approve of this. Now, when the "Market Rambler" advises, she will lay in her supplies of apples and potatoes and carrots and cabbages, of hams and bacon and smoked fish. What a comfort "The Cook" is! She turns the pages, makes careful note of recipes and household hints and news items, and lays it aside so that she and Grandpa and "the boys" and "the girls" may chuckle together over the jokes.

But now she must put on her bonnet and go to market. Perhaps one of the girls would like to accompany her. Yes, Aunt Prue will be delighted. She wants to get some watercress for tomorrow's breakfast salad. And the two set off sedately, the list cozily tucked away in Grandma's capacious pocket.

Galosh Heels

Leather Caps Repair Holes.

The heels of galoshes usually wear out first. They can easily be repaired by using two leather caps cut from sole leather. One cap is placed in the heel depression on the inside of the galosh. The other cap is placed on the outside of the heel and over the worn place. Half-inch shoe nails are driven through the outer cap and clinched into the inner cap. If the heel is badly worn, waterproof cement should be spread under both caps before nailing. This simple repair for galoshes and other rubber footwear allows much longer service from this class of foot coverings.

Mirrors

Could all the polished surfaces that
old Mount Vernon knew
Give back the mirrored image of its
master, in review,
How much more dear George Washington would be to every heart
When seen upon his round of days
in host and husband part.

The fire screen of mahogany would
give his thoughtful mood
And show him by the hearthstone
at the twilight interlude,
Face flecked with light and shadow
as he mused on many things,
While Martha played the spinet in
the fire's red glimmerings.

The tall brass candlesticks would
lend the humor of his glance
In repartee at dinner on some question of romance,
And show the soft light falling on
his wig of powdered hair
While laughing with his guests about
some neighborhood affair.

The long colonial mirror would reveal him bowing low
In velvet coat and frills of lace with
tender eyes aglow
When asking Martha for her hand
to dance the minuet
Or smiling down indulgently upon a
young coquette.

The little simple acts of men are
mirrors polished bright
Revealing to humanity in clear reflected light
The courtesy, the kindly wit and
thoughts that permeate
The hearts of all who reach for stars
to show them truly great.

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS.

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¼ teaspoonful paprika

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An Art for Every Man

WE OFTEN hear in these days, and we have long been hearing, the complaint that modern civilization is filching from us the many small arts and crafts that were once a common possession. It seems true that machinery is doing this, and that the loss to us all is serious. Wherever we look in the world today, we see that the things once joyfully and affectionately made by hand are being produced—in greater numbers, to be sure, but with little artistic care or delight—by mechanical processes. Our rugs and chairs and tables, our dishes and silverware, even our pictures and our music, are fabricated in large part by machines; and it is not a sufficient compensation to be able to say that we have more of these things than any earlier age possessed, and that they are much more widely distributed. A consideration never to be forgotten is that there has gone less human joy to the making of them than we may be sure was taken in fashioning the fewer and simpler treasures of the past.

Certainly, moreover, the joy of the artist and craftsman should not be considered a special privilege granted to here and there, an exceptionally gifted individual. The need of it is vaguely or vividly felt by us all, and we may well demand it as an indefeasible right. Without it, our experience and development is truncated and partial. Each of us is potentially an artist, entitled to some means of self-expression, some mode of producing beautiful things which will bear the stamp of personality. But where shall we find, in times like these, this happiness which is our due? Is there any field or avenue of self-expression in terms of beauty which the machine has left open and can never preëmpt?

Yes, there is the whole territory of our daily speech, entirely ours to make of it what we can and will. Here is room and verge enough for a beauty all our own. Merely in the clear pure sounding of English vowels and consonants there is an æsthetic delight, and an unlimited field for self-improvement; in the cadence of our sentences, in niceties of vocal rhythm and speed and pitch, there are ranges of excellence which only we can explore because we alone know what we have to say; the resources of vocabulary and idiom and phrase extend inexhaustibly about us on every side. We can make our speech part and parcel of ourselves, as the violinist does his instrument. It will take and bear the impress of our boldest thought, of our lightest whim. It may be vivid, splendid, gorgeous, or it may be plain, straight-grained, direct. It may be whatever we are ourselves. In short, it may be an art.

If speech is seldom regarded in this way, that is partly because its practical uses crowd out the realization of its possible beauty. Yet we know that the beauty of speech has been recognized in the past, even by such primitive peoples as the American Indians. We remember the pride of Periclean Athens in the skill of her great orators, and in the delicate precision of Attic Greek as spoken even by the loungers in the agora. Every interlocutor in the Dialogues of Plato delivers his thought as though a trust had been reposed in him, never to lose or to obscure one glory of that noble language, his best inheritance, by any neglect of his. Feeling a similar pride in their speech, the French of the seventeenth century resolved to preserve it by means of a national dictionary and by an academy of learned men always standing guard against the corruption of the mother tongue. In Elizabethan England, too, the same delight and pride inspired an exploration of language hardly less enthusiastic than that which ransacked the new-found Continent. Those audacities in the prose of Nash and Lyly, those tumid grandeurs and grandiosities of Marlowe's mighty line—to what do we owe them but to the new realization that English speech was potentially an art which all might proudly use?

Another reason why speech only seldom reaches the level of art is that those who cultivate it are too easily intimidated by convention. Good usage in speech is of course merely the usage of the best speakers, so that much of one's effort to improve in language must be imitative. The tendency is strong never to leave off this imitation, never to strike out boldly for oneself, and so never to attain that self-expression which is one of art's main purposes. And yet speech does not differ in this respect from any other art. Does not the painter also learn by close imitation of the masters, and must not the young violinist follow the bowing and fingering of the expert? Yes; but, when these preliminaries have been mastered, the good painter and the good violinist proceeds to the free use of what he has learned, and his use of it is personal, bearing the mark of his idiosyncrasy.

To put this matter in another way, whenever one becomes keenly conscious of his own speech and tries to improve it, there is a long time in which he is most concerned with mere correctness or avoidance of error. Well and good, but this is hardly an advance toward the artistic use of speech. It may almost be thought a temporary retrogression. So different is such correctness from true excellence that we are likely to find the most imaginative and expressive speech today among those who have never had the chance to learn conventional standards. There is probably no more beautiful English spoken in our time than that of the unschooled Irish peasant, who uses the language freely and spontaneously as though it were his own. So we should wish to use it.

We do not praise Beethoven for having observed at all times all the pedantic prescriptions of harmony and counterpoint, for as a matter of fact he did not so observe them. We praise him for having made great music. No good artist spends his strength in a strict adherence to conventional patterns. He is trying for something far more difficult and valuable: out of a material common to all men to produce something of universal significance which yet bears the stamp of individuality. Similarly, we should value and praise good speech not for its correctness but for its accurate and adequate rendering of what the speaker has to say. That was a bold but a sound remark of Thomas Jefferson's: "Whenever by small grammatical negligences the energy of an idea can be condensed, or a word be made to stand for a sentence, I hold grammatical rigor in contempt." That is what Shakespeare might have said, and it is the creed of Sir Thomas Browne, of Dean Swift, of Thomas Carlyle, of Emerson—and indeed of all great writers and speakers who have used our language masterfully. Technic never passes over into art until it has been transcended, in a sense forgotten, put and kept in its subordinate place.

Perhaps, then, it would be a sufficient guide in all our efforts to improve our speech simply to remember that the main business of language is to be expressive. But this, of course, implies a great deal. It reminds us that our words and phrases, our cadences and intonations, must follow every curve and twist of mood, must body forth every shape of thought, as flowing water follows the windings of its channel. In order to do this, or anything aproaching this, speech needs to be at once cautious and bold, accurate and audacious, careful and care-free. In order to be accurate, one must know with great vividness precisely what it is that one thinks and feels—and this is what we seldom do. In order to be rightly audacious, one must be assured that the full resources of the language are at his command, and one must be willing when the need arises to speak or write outside the beaten track of words. It is not what has been said that should guide us, but only what we have to say. And this is the secret, no doubt, of the surprised delight that we feel whenever we hear any passage of really artistic speech. Always it is something entirely fresh and new, something improvised in a flashing instant, and yet at the same time it is beautifully fit, apt, precise. The wonders of this art of speech can hold their own with those of any other art. They are worthy of all the admiration they have had in the past, and of more than we pay them now. They are worth the years of effort that they commonly cost. They are accessible to us all, and they will always be, for here is an art that the machine cannot take from us.

ODELL SHEPARD.

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Washington Learns Self-Reliance

Young Washington was not quite sixteen, when, with his education completed, he left school and launched forth into active life. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, to the completion of which had been given the thought and effort of the wisest diplomatists in the world, had just closed. Around it had gathered the attention of all Europe, but men were mistaken, the destinies did not hover about that imposing convention, but attended the footsteps of this unknown lad, as he passed through the forests of his native land. . . .

After George left school he went to his brother Lawrence, living at Mount Vernon, and passed the winter in studying mathematics and in practical surveying. He here became acquainted with the family of Lord Fairfax, whose daughter Lawrence had married, and through them was introduced into the highest circles of society. This eccentric, but highly cultivated nobleman, took a fancy to young George, and resolved to employ him in large tracts of wild land which he owned in the interior. The young surveyor accepted his proposals, and, setting out in March, before the snows had left the summits of the Alleghanies, entered the forest and passed an entire month amid the mountains. . . .

Thus day after day he kept on, and at length crossed the first ridge of the Alleghanies and entered on an almost untrodden wilderness, and commenced his surveys. Scattered Dutch settlers, that could not speak a word of English, collected as he passed, and the men, women, and children, with their uncouth language, streamed after him to watch the mysterious process of surveying. They gathered together round his campfire, and made the night hideous with their grotesque appearance and half-savage behaviour.

Young Washington, only sixteen years of age, sitting by his campfire, its ruddy light flinging into bright relief the encircling forest, whose trunks, like columns of some old dimly lighted cathedral, receded away in the gloom, surrounded by these half-savage children of the wilderness, would make a good subject for a painter.

Having accomplished the task assigned him, ably, he obtained the appointment of public surveyor, and for three years, excepting the winter months, passed most of his time in the wilderness. It was the same succession of hardships and exposure. Today swimming rapid streams, tomorrow drenched and chilled, picking his way through the dripping forest—now reclining at the close of day on some slope of the Alleghanies, and gazing off on the autumnal glories of the boundless solitude, as it lay bathed in the rich hues of the setting sun; and again, pitching his tent, beside his lonely camp-fire, whose light paled before the flashes that rent the gloom, while the peals of thunder that reverberated along the cliffs seemed trebly fearful in that far-off wilderness, he passed through scenes calculated to make a heart naturally bold impervious to fear. A better training to impart self-reliance and coolness in the hour of peril, and indomitable energy could not have been furnished. . . .

How little he imagined, as he stood on some ridge of the Alleghanies, and looked off on the sinking and swelling forests beyond, that in a short time those solitudes would be filled with the hum of cities, and that on those very summits would meet from either side the shouts of millions on millions of free people, sending still higher, in reverence and transport, his own great name to the skies. Of all the gorgeous visions that flitted before his youthful imagination—of all the strange and marvelous destinies that the young heart will dream of, none were so strange and marvelous as that which actually befell him.—From "The Illustrated Life of Washington," by THE HON. J. T. HEADLEY.

Courtesy The Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Philadelphia

Little Bo-peep: From the Painting by George Romney

SOME years ago, Abbott Thayer wrote to Royal Cortissoz: — "The world is now all for what they call science and they weigh music, painting and poetry by what it can do in this field." Certainly much of our contemporary painting seems to express more natural science than art and to require an expert talent to understand and enjoy it. Those who appreciate this type of worth would not care for "Little Bo-peep," by George Romney; they would label the picture "sweet and pretty." Artists ordinarily take exception to these adjectives, when used in reference to their canvases; however, "sweet and pretty" are relevant to "Little Bo-peep." The charm with which Romney always invested his work redeems it from being too saccharine to be palatable.

In spite of all her grown-up finery, Bo-peep has the appeal of a very little girl. She does not appear to be a precocious child, but just a lovable little thing who is exercising much patience and docility while posing for her picture. Romney treated the figure quite simply, using little modeling and detail. The sheep seem an afterthought, an incident, perhaps, to assist the crook in giving the picture its title. Their woolly coats hide all bodily structure and the foremost one is nosing what seems to be a sky-blue cushion, placed there, no doubt, to repeat bits of blue in the costume. Altogether Bo-peep is not a convincing portrayal of a shepherdess, but she is most decorative and charming.

Služba

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

KDYŽ se tázali Ježíše Krista, které je největší z přikázání, odpověděl: "Milovati budeš Pána Boha svého z celého srdce svého, a ze vší duše své, a ze vší mysli své. To jest přední a veliké přikázání. Druhé pak jest podobné tomu: Milovati budeš bližního svého jako sebe samého. Na těch dvou přikázních všecken zákon záleží i proroci." Zde se můžeme tázati, Jak mám takto projeviti svou lásku k Bohu a k svému bližnímu?

Jak šťastnými jsme my této doby, že máme onen duchovní výklad Bible, který je v učební knize Křesťanské Vědy, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zdraví a Věda s Klíčem k Písmu) od Mary Baker Eddy! Na stránce 476 této obdivuhodné knihy čteme, že "Bůh je Principem člověka, a člověk je idea Boha." A protože Bůh je Láska, následuje, že ideje Boha žijí společně a zobrazují a vyslovují božskou Lásku pomocnou, spolupůsobnou službou. Ideje Mysli nikdy nenarážejí jedna na druhou ani na sebe netlačí, nikdy jedna druhé neuchvacují výsady neb majetek. Každá má svou individuální totožnost a užitečnost v božské Mysli a ideje Mysli společně zobrazují nekonečnost Lásky.

Zde můžeme říci, Toto je velice krásné; ale jak mně to může pomoci v mé lidské zkušenosti? Křesťanská Věda zase odpovídá vysvětlením, že náš pojem Boha působí na všechny naše činy. Když víme, že Bůh je Láska a že Jeho idea, pravý člověk, zobrazuje Lásku, přirozeně počneme mysliti, mluviti a jednati laskavěji. Pak také skutečné vědomí, že všechny ideje Boha přebývají v božské Mysli, dává nám jasnější pojem o jedné universální rodině mající jednoho Otce a Matku, Boha. A tak když v této lidské zkušenosti se setkáme s unavenými pozemskými, s těmi, kteří jsou těžce obtížení věřeními v žal, nemoc, hřích neb nedostatek, nevyhneme se jim a nepřejdeme kolem na druhé straně, jak to učinil v podobenství kněz a Levita v případě toho, který upadl mezi lotry, ale raději se řídíme příkladem dobrého Samaritána.

Jedna žena, která brzy v životě pocítila velikou touhu pomoci lidstvu a dělala co mohla, aby učinila druhé šťastné, později shledala, že se jí nic nedaří. Zdraví, štěstí a víra v Boha jí opustily a bylo jí jako lodi bez kormidla, moří na pospas vydané. Její pokusy pomoci druhým zdály se býti marné a dokonce se zdála býti neschopna pomoci sama sobě. Pak přišlo do její zkušenosti podivuhodné osvícení Křesťanské Vědy, pravda o Bohu a Jeho stvoření; a vážné studium této skvělé pravdy ji uzdravilo. Od tohoto uzdravení nachází se v klidu a je velice šťastna v myšlence, že nyní může dáti něco skutečně prospěšného, když opravdu slouží druhým a jim dobro koná trvalým způsobem. Takto každé uzdravení prostřednictvím Křesťanské Vědy přivádí individuální vědomí blíže k Bohu, nekonečné Lásce a odhaluje nekonečnou příležitost k opravdové službě.

Netřeba býti registrovaným praktikem než poskytneme lidstvu láskyplnou, uzdravující službu. V úřadovně, ve škole, někdy na ulici i když sedíme o samotě ve svém domově, tato láskyplná služba může býti poskytnuta; neboť vědomí naplněné pravdou Boží všechnosti a vždypřítomnosti má schopnost uzdraviti; a myšlenky vyvěrající z božské Mysli nevrací se prázdné, nýbrž konají dobro pro celé lidstvo. Chrání, uzdravují, těší, očišťují, přinášejí "pokoj Boží, kterýž převyšuje všeliký rozum." Bible a učebnice Křesťanské Vědy jsou plny těchto uzdravujících pravd a kdokoliv je vážně studuje a užívá, nemůže jinak než sloužiti Bohu tím, že slouží dětem Boha způsobem, kterým Láska jej vede aby sloužil. A takto, nechť je lidská činnost neb okolí jakékoliv, nabýváme vyšší, šťastnější a šlechetnější pojem služby.

The Young Ibsen

When Henrik was only four years old, the Ibsens moved from the Stockmann place into a house farther up town. In this city residence, with its many spacious rooms, and with its garden extending down to the town brook, the social gaities that enlivened the days of Knud Ibsen's prosperity were at their height.

Skien, which lived on its sawmills and shipping, and had constant intercourse with foreign countries, especially with England, was in those days a lively little town. There was always something for a wide-awake youngster to hear and see. . . .

Little Henrik was only eight years old when all this splendor came to an end and it seems self-evident that to so small a boy this life could not have meant much. Moreover, we hear of his childhood that as a rule he kept his own company and seldom joined his brothers and the other children in fun and play. This does not mean that he shut himself off from what went on about him. On the contrary, as he sat alone, staring and musing, it is probable that impressions from without were more deeply and permanently engraved on his mind than is the case with most children. What he himself has recorded from his childhood is neither remarkable nor important; but from traces of early childhood memories in his works, especially in *Brand* and *Peer Gynt*, we can see that many things must have left their marks upon him. . . .

Henrik, secluding himself more than ever before, liked to sit in a little room by himself and read whatever books he could find, or look at the pictures in them. Many of the books were in English, which he could not read. . . . His imagination was stirred by the pictures, and he himself was seized with the impulse to draw. Pencil and paint-box became his favourite playthings. . . . Everything became pictures to him. On bits of cardboard he painted people in colorful clothes; these he cut out and fixed on wooden blocks, so they could stand, and when he had made a collection of such figures, he placed them together in groups, as if they were talking to each other, some of them gaily, and others seriously. It was, in fact, a sort of doll theater. He was extremely fond of it, and could not bear to have anyone touch it.

With things of this sort he would amuse himself all alone. He often found great entertainment, too, in his own thoughts. When he happened to think of something that seemed to him funny, he would sit quietly by himself and, without making a sound, laugh until he shook.—From "The Life of Ibsen," By HALVDAN KOHT. Translated by RUTH LIMA.

Service

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Christ Jesus was asked which was the greatest of the commandments, he replied: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." Here one may question, How am I thus to express my love for God and my neighbor?

How fortunate are we of this era to have the spiritual interpretation we have of the Bible in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy! On page 476 of this wonderful book we read that "God is the Principle of man, and man is the idea of God." And as God is Love, it follows that God's ideas dwell together, reflecting and expressing divine Love in helpful, coöperative service. Mind's ideas never jostle or crowd one another, never usurp one another's prerogatives or possessions. Each one has his individual identity and usefulness in divine Mind, and Mind's ideas collectively reflect the infinitude of Love.

Here one may say, This is very beautiful; but how can it help me in my human experience? Again Christian Science answers by telling us that our concept of God influences all our actions. Knowing that God is Love, and that His idea, the real man, reflects Love, one naturally begins to think, speak, and act more lovingly. Then, too, the realization that all of God's ideas dwell in the divine Mind gives one a clearer realization of one universal family having one Father and Mother, God. So when in this human experience we meet with the weary ones of earth, those who are heavily laden with beliefs of sorrow, sickness, sin, or lack, we do not avoid them and pass them by on the other side, as did the priest and the Levite in the case of the one who had fallen among thieves, in the parable; but rather do we follow the example of the good Samaritan.

One who very early in life had felt a great desire to help humanity, and had done what she could do to make others happy, later found that things were going wrong. Her health, happiness, and faith in God had fled, and she felt like a boat without a rudder, adrift at sea. Her efforts to help others seemed unavailing, and she seemed unable even to help herself. Then into her experience came the wonderful illumination of Christian Science, the truth about God and His creation; and the earnest study of this glorious truth healed her. Since that healing she has found herself at peace and very happy in the thought that now she can give something of real benefit in truly serving and benefiting others in a permanent way. So does every healing through Christian Science bring the individual consciousness closer to God, infinite Love, opening up endless opportunity for true service.

One need not be a registered Christian Science practitioner before rendering loving, healing service to humanity. In the office, at school, sometimes on the street, even while sitting alone in one's home, can this loving service be rendered; for the consciousness filled with the truth of God's allness and ever-presence has the ability to heal; and thoughts emanating from the divine Mind do not return void, but accomplish good for all mankind. They protect, heal, comfort, purify, bring "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding." The Bible and the Christian Science textbook are filled with these healing truths, and anyone who earnestly studies and applies them cannot fail to serve God by serving God's children, in the way that Love leads him to serve. And thus, whatever the human activity or environment may be, one gains a higher, happier, nobler concept of service.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Collecting Is a Bow to Fancy

What is a collector? If a person acquires things without reference to their use, merely to satisfy his fancy, he is a collector. The objects thus acquired may be painting, postage stamps, violins. . . . But whatever the specific character of the appeal may be, it never proceeds—and therein lies the crux of the matter—from the thing as such; that is, from its primary attributes. Which naturally at once raises the question: "What then is it that stirs the fancy, what is it that stimulates the interest for collecting?" It is the "fringes" of things. Things have an entity which constitutes their identity; and they have fringes which constitute their differentiæ. It is these fringes which fasten themselves upon the fancy. Let it be watches. One does not collect watches to be the better posted on the time. A single watch would fulfil the need. It is the peculiarities which the different makes of watches display which clinch the appeal.

A man becomes charmed with the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. He afterward comes across another edition of it, and he acquires that as well. Later, he discovers that there is still another edition, and this he also procures, and then another, and many more yet; until he has gathered together maybe a hundred different editions. Does he read them all? Plainly, no. What he does is to note their variations to the delight of his fancy.

A famous American book collector at an auction in London paid a tremendous price for a copy of Venus and Adonis—a sum of money large enough to buy a mansion. Was his anxiety to capture at any cost this tiny treasure of a book prompted by a desire to familiarize himself more thoroughly with Shakespeare's immortal poem?

It is, as I suggest: to collect is to bow to fancy.—GABRIEL WELLS, in "These Three."

Sophisticated Russia

All Russians of rank speak French well, using the popular idioms and the fashionable phrases quite as if they were natives of Paris. They even understand the French of Duvert and Lausanne, which is so thoroughly and entirely Parisian, that many provincials understand it with difficulty. They speak without accent, though with a little singing tone, that is very pretty and contagious. . . .

The women, too, are very cultivated, with the facility characteristic of the Slav race, and read and speak several languages. Many have enjoyed Byron, Goethe, Heinrich Heine, in their original tongue, and should a writer be mentioned, they show by a well-chosen quotation that they are conversant with his writings. As for their toilettes, they are of the highest elegance, more fashionable than the fashion. Diamonds flash on lovely bare shoulders, white gold, chain bracelets, from Circassia or the Caucasus, alone show by their Oriental workmanship that it is Russia.

After dinner, people scatter over the drawing rooms. On tables albums, beauty books, keepsakes, landscapes, are lying, for the comfort of the timid or embarrassed. Stereopticon views provide amusement, and sometimes a woman, yielding to persuasion, seats herself at the piano, and sings to her own accompaniment a national air or a gypsy song in which the melancholy of the North is intermingled with the ardor of the South, with a strange accent. It is like a cachacha danced on the snow by moonlight.—From "Russia," by THEOPHILE GAUTIER. Translated by FLORENCE MACILWRAITH TYSON

Captain Craig

"I think you may be smiling at me now—
And if I make you smile, so much the better;
For I would have you know that I rejoice
Always to see the thing that I would see—
The righteous thing, the wise thing.
I rejoice
Always to think that any thought of mine,
Or any word, or any deed of mine,
May grant sufficient of what fortifies
Good feeling and the courage of calm joy
To make the joke worth while. . . .

—EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON, in "Collected Poems."

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The Road to Amalfi

Even in a downpour this road is more entertaining than most others in their fairest robes of fair weather. It begins by winding among mountain gorges down to the sea. Then comes the first of some dozen, perhaps scores, of fishing villages, white-walled and tile-roofed, snuggled down into notches between two precipitous rock walls of mountain ravines that debouch on some wisp of sandy sea beach, where more of these stout, gayly painted and lateen-rigged craft are hauled out on rollers, exactly as Mediterranean sailors have been wont to do since Jason built the Argo for his quest for the Golden Fleece, and long before Homer smote his lyre and sang the fall of Troy town.

On the promontory above the village will be a castle built by the Normans or the Saracens, not very large, but very fierce, a watchdog showing its machicolated battlements like a snarl of white fangs. Up the ravines, behind these villages, up the very precipices themselves, terrace above terrace, go orchards of the olive, the lemon, and the orange, or vineyards. Up and up and up, rise these tilled shelves to incredible altitudes, three, four, five hundred feet, one above another, sometimes a thousand feet above the sea—as high as fruit will grow; and beyond the topmost tillage tiers of these tremendous amphitheatres, the mountains keep on a thousand, two, three, four thousand feet higher, to jagged peaks, black, gray, or sparsely fledged with green, where among dark storm clouds, go rolling showers rattling, lightnings flashing, thunder rolling. . .

The villages of Amalfi and Ravello, now towns of five thousand, and eleven hundred people, were, eight centuries back, rich and powerful cities, rivals of Pisa and Genoa, one with a population of fifty thousand, and the other thirty-six thousand, and their buildings are still incrusted with the jewels of that former wealth.

Up among those purple peaks, which send their bold lines striding down to the ocean in seven-league boots, wrathful gleams of sunshine have begun to slash like sword blades. Overhead storm and sun; beneath, a dashing sea. And such a sea! Where else are there such blues? Shade? There must be a dozen shades interblending. Gather all your garden flowers of blue—larkspur, heliotrope, Canterbury bells, purple violets: mix them with orange calendula and golden glow; turn the molten mass into blue-and-golden flame, and you have the color of this sea water. It is the very blue of a July garden set on fire and thrown into riotous commotion. Sea, sky, and mountains are orchestra, choir, and great organ of a tumultuous nature symphony. The day shouts and sings.—LUCIEN PRICE, in "Winged Sandals."

Shooting Stars

Camp fire at the edge of the wood.
Red sparks, dancing fitfully,
Pause;
A tiny spark shoots upward
To become a star.

Stars twinkle,
Move,
Eternally restless,
A nomad star dances, wild as fire,
Her hair disheveled and flying
Across the skies,
Earthward.

BLANCHE HAZEL GILLASPIE.

At Wakefield

(Birthplace of Washington)

How tranquilly the broad blue waters flow;
How still the cedars by the river here;
What peace pervades the very atmosphere
Just as it did two hundred years ago.

On this scene gazed the infant Washington.
How strange it seems to think of him as small
Who was to grow so stalwart and so tall
And win such laurels as few men have won.

Perhaps this spot of quiet loveliness
Came to his memory as gentle balm
In keeping with his own majestic calm
Through battles, turmoil, treason, and distress.

From such a vantage, it is well to view
His new-born nation, now grown mighty, too.

ALICE LAWRY GOULD.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PEDERSEN WINS 500-METER RACE

Norwegian Captures First of World Speed-Skating Championships

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 19 (AP)—Haakon Pedersen of Norway today won the 500-meter race, first event of the world speed-skating championships, with a mark of 44.4 seconds. Bernt Evensen of Norway, defending champion, was second at 44.5s.

Allan Potts of Brooklyn and Hans Engnestangen of Norway were tied for third with marks of 44.8s., and Michael Stoksrud of Norway and Walter Rutter of Great Britain were tied for fifth place.

Pedersen's winning time was a full second behind the mark Jack Shea of Lake Placid made in winning the Olympic title, and was a partial vindication of the American competitive style of racing as opposed to the European style of racing against time. The time was almost 2s. behind Aclaes Thunburg's world record of 42.6s., set at Oslo in 1931. Thunburg, Finnish champion, did not compete this year.

Twenty-five skaters of seven nations started in the competitions. Weather conditions were ideal, clear and cold, and the ice firm and glassy.

The two Americans who swept the Olympic championships — Irving Jaffee and John A. Shea—scratched from the world title tests and several other countries cut their entries sharply. The United States still had 10 men entered, but Canada cut her squad from eight to two, leaving only Alev Hurd and Harry Smythe. Other nations and their entries were: Norway, six, Japan, four, and one each from Finland, Sweden and Great Britain.

The races are being skated European style, two men to a heat, with the winner to be decided on best time. The summary:

Heat One—Yasuo Kawamura, Japan, 46.9s.; Floyd Guenther, Detroit, United States, 45.3s.

Heat Two—Carl Lindberg, Sweden, 46.1s.; Allan Potts, Brooklyn, United States, 44.8s.

Heat Three—Shozo Ishiwara, Japan, 46.2s.; Hans Engnestangen, Norway, 44.8s.

Heat Four—Charles Delpier, Detroit, United States, 47.3s.; Tomyo Uruma, Japan, 49s.

Heat Five—Haakon Pedersen, Norway, 44.4s.; Alec Hurd, Canada, 45.7s.

Heat Six—Bernt Evensen, Norway, 44.5s.; Carl Springer, Brooklyn, United States, 45.5s.

Heat Seven—Michael Staksrud, Norway, 45.2s.; Melvin Johnson, Detroit, United States, 46.3s.

Heat Eight—Erling Lindboe, Norway, 45.8s.; Tokuo Kitani, Japan, 47.4s.

Heat Nine—Ivar Ballangrud, Norway, 45.3s.; Balentine Bialas, Utica, United States, 47.2s.

Heat 10—Walter Ruttern, Great Britain, 45.2s.; Ray Murray, New York, United States, 45.6s.

Heat 11—Ossian Blomquist, Finland, 45.8s.; Eddie Schroeder, Chicago, United States, 46.4s.

Heat 12—Bert Taylor, New York, United States, 45.5s.; O'Neill Farrell, Chicago, United States, 45.5s.

Heat 13—Eddie Wedge, Detroit, United States, 46.3s.; Harry Smythe, Canada, 46.7s.

Heat 14—Eddie Murphy, Chicago, United States (skating alone), 46.1s.

Fine Entry List For College Meet

What promises to become one of the most popular series of indoor meets in New England will be inaugurated tomorrow night when the University Club of Boston holds its first annual New England indoor intercollegiate track and field games at the Boston Garden. Although this is the first meet of its kind, no less than 500 of the leading athletes in 23 colleges have entered and the competition for team honors and individual titles will be well worth seeing.

The meet has been divided into two classes, with nine of the colleges, including Harvard and Yale, competing for Class A honors, while the other 14 will be competing in Class B. Owing to the fact that the meet has been divided into two classes, it has been decided to limit the number of entries to five each for the 50-yard dash and 45-yard hurdles; four each for the 1000-yard and two-mile runs, and three each for the high jump, broad jump, shotput, 35-pound weight and pole vault. Counting four men for the relay, the greatest number of entries for any single college will be 37.

With five places counting in each event, the battle for points is hard to figure, but it appears that Northeastern, runnerup to Harvard in the Greater Boston intercollegiates for the last two seasons, will fight with Boston College for the right to trail Harvard and Yale in Class A. Yale is sending its three leading varsity vaulters—Ted Lee, Frank Pierce and Clem Williamson—with a fair prospect of winning 10 or more points in the competition.

New Hampshire, the 1931 New England intercollegiate outdoor champion, and Springfield, 1930 and 1931 Eastern intercollegiate title winner, have picked strong teams for the Class A competition, while the other three teams in this division, Holy Cross, Brown and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, all have good prospects for individual honors.

In Class B more of the 14 colleges expect to figure in the point division. Amherst is sending down four pole vaulters of more than usual ability and a strong track array; the four State of Maine colleges have mustered their strongest forces, while Norwich and Middlebury from Vermont, Connecticut State, Rhode Island State, Boston University, Tufts, Massachusetts State, Worcester Tech and Wesleyan are sending their best men.

GRANTHAM AGREES BY WIRE

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 19 (AP)—George Grantham, utility player purchased by the Cincinnati Reds from the Pittsburgh Pirates, reached an agreement with the Cincinnati management regarding his contract by telephone yesterday. He will leave Phoenix Wednesday for the training camp at Tampa, Fla., he said. He declined to disclose the salary agreed upon.

WOODWARD WINS IN CUBAN GOLF

HAVANA, Feb. 19 (AP)—H. L. Woodward of the Hudson River Country Club, Yonkers, N. Y., defeated Frank Walsh of Havana, 1 up, to advance to the quarterfinal round of the twentieth annual Cuban amateur golf championship at the Havana Country Club yesterday.

Yale's Relay Team Beats Record in 400

By the Associated Press

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 19

YALE UNIVERSITY established a new national intercollegiate swimming record in the 400-yard relay last night in a meet with Dartmouth College, which the Elis won, 48 to 23.

The Yale quartet of A. T. Hapke Jr. '33, Donald E. Forbes '32, J. K. (Jack) Brinck '32, and Bradford Butler Jr. '32, negotiated the 400 yards in 3m. 36 4-5s. to beat the record of 3m. 38 3-5s. held by Rutgers University.

In a recent Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League meet against the College of the City of New York, Yale clipped two seconds off the record time, but the record was disallowed when the Elis were disqualified because a member of the team "stole," taking to the water before the preceding swimmer had completed his stretch.

COHALAN BOWS TO FRANK WARD

Clark Comes From Behind to Beat Star Pupil in Open Squash Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Frank Ward, United States open champion for the past six years, galloped through the second round of the 1932 national open squash tennis championship at the Shelton Hotel Courts, on his way to another title, defeating one of the best amateurs in the tourney, Patrick J. Cohalan, of the New York Athletic Club. The City Athletic Club coach was playing with his most powerful drives working only fairly well, and Cohalan, who is also a hard driver, put up quite a struggle, before losing at 15—6, 15—7, 15—8.

The other matches of the evening found Leif Nordlie, though more of a squash racquets player than of the harder game, scoring over Thomas Doyle, young coach at the Princeton Club, while James T. Reid of the Crescent Athletic Club defeated his assistant, John Sartori, in a four-game match.

The most interesting match of the day brought Ernest Clark, the little Scottish professional of the Columbia University Club, against his chief pupil, Rowland B. Haines, former national champion and leader of the Columbia University Club team. Haines dropped the first game, but came back with a vigor that simply swamped the little professional in the next two games, which went to Haines at 15—2, 15—0. But the coach steadied and played his best for the next two, to win at 15—8, 2—15, 0—15, 15—12,. 15—13. The summary:

Frank Ward, City A. C., defeated P. J. Cohalan (amateur), New York A. C., 15—6, 15—7, 15—8.

Leif Nordlie, Swimming Club of Ardsley, defeated Thomas Doyle, Princeton Club, 15—6, 12—15, 15—7, 15—6.

James T. Reid, Crescent A. C., defeated John Sartori, Crescent A. C., 15—3, 15—8, 12—15, 15—2.

Ernest Clark, Columbia U. C., defeated Rowland B. Haines (amateur), Columbia U. C., 15—8, 2—15, 0—15, 15—12, 15—13.

MISS HICKS VS. MISS ORCUTT

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 19 (AP)—Miss Helen L. Hicks, United States woman's golf champion, and Miss Maureen Orcutt, sterling eastern golfer, won their semifinal matches yesterday and will meet in the finals of the Florida women's golf championship at the Palm Beach Country Club. Miss Edith A. Quier, Reading, Penna., the medalist, could not match Miss Orcutt's game and was 5 down at the turn. The match ended 6 and 5 on the thirteenth. Mrs. H. D. Sterrett, Hutchinson, Kansas, played a dangerous game for the first nine holes against Miss Hicks, but weakened and the national champion won 5 and 4. Miss Orcutt apparently has reached the peak of her form for the season and is a slight favorite to win over Miss Hicks. Should Miss Orcutt win, she would create a three-way tie with Miss Hicks and Miss Virginia Van Wie for the trophy. The last two named have two legs each on the cup and Miss Orcutt has one. Three victories will bring permanent possession.

SIX TRACK MEETS FOR TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 19—Five meets and the annual Southwest Conference track and field events have been booked for the University of Texas track team, according to the schedule which was recently released from the university athletic council. The Longhorns will open the season April 2 against Texas A. and M. College in College Station. Triangular meets with Baylor and Southern Methodist and Rice and Texas A. and M. have also been booked. April 16 the Steers will meet members of the Texas Conference and T. I. A. A. The Longhorns will go to Houston to meet Rice Institute April 23. The Southwest Conference meet will be held in Houston May 19-21.

MACFARLANE AND METZ TIE

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 19 (AP)—Willie Macfarlane, Tuckahoe (N. Y.), veteran, and Dick Metz, San Angelo (Texas) youngster, played well on the Palma Ceia Golf Club course yesterday to tie for medalist honors in the $4000 Gasparilla open golf tournament with 36-hole scores of 138. Metz's card showed 35-32—67 for the morning round and 32-37—69 for the afternoon. Macfarlane shot 33-34—67 in the afternoon to pull up a morning round of 33-36—69. The youth and the veteran led 32 of the country's outstanding golfers.

BARBOUR VS. FAIRMAN

BELLEAIR, Fla., Feb. 19 (AP)—W. Staton Barbour, Bronxville, N. Y., the medalist, and C. E. Fairman, Philadelphia, meet here in the finals of the annual Belleair golf championship. Barbour yesterday defeated J. George Bishop, Summit, N. J., 5 and 4, while Fairman advanced by trimming Henry J. Topping, Greenwich, Conn., 1 up.

BOWLING RECORD CLAIMED

CHICAGO, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Sweitzer team of Chicago established a new record for a three-game series by a five-man bowling team Wednesday night, scoring 1133, 1216 and 1215 for a total of 3564 pins. About a month ago the Canfields of Cleveland had a three-game mark of 3549, which was regarded as a world's record.

SONJA HENIE KEEPS CROWN

Karl Schafer Also Retains World Figure Skating Championship

MONTREAL, Feb. 19 (AP)—Miss Sonja Henie, little Norwegian girl who has reigned as queen of the world's figure skaters ever since 1926, and Karl Schafer of Austria have earned the right to wear their crowns for another year.

Early this morning, after a couple of long hours of deliberation and calculation, the judges officially awarded them the titles as world's figure skating champions in the women's and men's singles, respectively. Both were defending champions in the title events and favorites after their brilliant triumphs in the 1932 winter Olympic games at Lake Placid, N. Y.

At the same time, M. and Mme. Pierre Brunet of France, who won the third of the Olympic figure skating titles, won the pairs championship.

Dazzling a crowd of more than 12,000 with the easy way in which she performed the most difficult figures, Miss Henie easily was the star of the show last night, in which 14 women skaters from seven countries and nine men, representing six nations, performed their free skating evolutions. The required school figures were skated Wednesday. Schafer, one of the rising stars of the skating world, had a smaller margin of victory in the men's singles, although his free skating also was nearly perfect.

Miss Fritzi Berger of Austria was awarded second place in the women's singles; Mrs. Constance Wilson Samuel of Toronto, third, and Miss Maribel Y. Vinson of Winchester, Mass., leading United States woman skater, fourth. Others from the United States were Miss Suzanne Davis of Boston and Miss Margaret Bennett of Minneapolis in eleventh and twelfth places.

Mrs. Samuel's brother and partner in the doubles skating, Montgomery Wilson, took second place in the men's singles. Ernst Baier of Germany was third and Marcus Rafael Nikkanen of Finland, fourth. Two Boston stars Roger F. Turner and James L. Madden took the next two places while Robin Lee, 12-year-old Minneapolis skater, was given the ninth and last place behind Japan's two entries.

In the pairs, Hungary's star team of Fraulein Emilie Rotter and Herr Laszlo Szollas were second and Miss Beatrix Loughran and Sherwin C. Badger of New York third. The Boston entry, Mrs. Theresa Weld Blanchard and Nathaniel W. Niles, finished eighth among the pairs. The summary:

Women—1, Miss Sonja Henie, Norway; 2—Miss Fritzi Berger, Austria; 3—Mrs. Constance Wilson Samuel, Toronto; 4—Miss Maribel Y. Vinson, Winchester, Mass.; 5—Miss Vivi-Anne Hulten, Sweden; 6—Mme. Yvonne de Ligneguerts, Belgium; 7—Miss Megan O. Taylor, England; 8—Miss M. Cecelia Colledge, England; 9—Miss Mollie D. Phillips, England; 10—Miss Joan Dix, England; 11—Miss Susanne Davis, Boston; 12—Miss Margaret Davis, Minneapolis; 13—Miss Elizabeth Fisher, Toronto; 14—Miss Mary Littlejohn, Toronto.

Men—1, Karl Schafer, Austria; 2, Montgomery Wilson, Toronto; 3, Ernst Baier, Germany; 4, Marcus Rafael Nikkanen, Finland; 5, Roger F. Turner, Boston; 6, James L. Madden, Boston; 7, Ryoichi Obitani, Japan; 8, Kazukichi Oimatsu, Japan; 9, Robin Lee, Minneapolis.

PAIRS

1—M. and Mme. Brunet, France; 2—Fraulein Emilie Rotter and Laszlo Szollas, Hungary; 3—Miss Beatrix Loughran and Sherwin C. Badger, New York; 4—Miss Olga Organista and Sandor Szalai, Hungary; 5—Miss Frances Claudet and Chauncey S. Bangs, Ottawa; 6—Mrs. Constance Wilson Samuel and Montgomery Wilson, Toronto; 7—Miss Cecil Eustace Smith and Jack Eastwood, Toronto; 8—Mrs. Theresa Weld Blanchard and Nathaniel W. Niles, Boston; 9—Mr. and Mrs. Melville Rodger, Ottawa.

U. S. NET STARS MAY VISIT CUBA

HAVANA, Feb. 19 (AP)—Military authorities yesterday were asked by the National Tennis Association to grant formal permission for the appearance here March 3, 4, 5 and 6 of four American players who have accepted invitations to compete in a special tournament. The Americans are Wilmer L. Allison Jr., J. Gilbert Hall, Clifford S. Sutter and Wilbur F. Coen Jr. They will compete against Gustavo Vollmer, Ricardo Morales, Lorenzo Nodarse and Jose Aguero in singles and doubles. Military permission is required for every public function here because Cuba remains under martial law, an aftermath of the August revolution.

HARVARD COACHES' CLUB MEETS

The Harvard University Coaches' Club, a newly formed organization, held its initial meeting at the Harvard Club, Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Thursday night. About 40 attended the dinner and elected officers for the coming year. James L. Knox, second varsity football coach and promoter of the coaches' club, was chosen president; Charles J. Whiteside, coach of the varsity crew, was elected vice-president; and A. W. Samborski, director of intramural athletics, was named secretary and treasurer. It was also learned at the meeting that Dartmouth College is forming a similar organization. Yale University has a club at the present time.

RED SOX SIGN THREE ROOKIES

The Boston Red Sox will take three promising young players to their Savannah (G.) training camp who have had only college experience, it is announced by Secretary "Hi" Mason. They are: Walter J. Sasse, a catcher whose home is in Cleveland, Ohio; Syver Stauslien, pitcher, from Buttersfield, Minn., and John Reder, also a pitcher, from Fall River, Mass.

ONLY TWO GIANTS UNSIGNED

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—The New York Giants yesterday announced the receipt of the signed contract of Herman Bell, recruit right-hand pitcher, obtained from Rochester through the draft. With Bell in the fold, the Giants now lack signatures of only two players, Pitcher Fred Fitzsimmons and First Baseman Bill Terry.

NET STARS SAIL FOR BERMUDA

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Several well-known American tennis players, headed by Sidney B. Wood Jr. and R. Berkeley Bell, both of New York, Miss Virginia Hillesary of Philadelphia and Miss Virginia B. Rice of Boston, sailed yesterday for Bermuda to compete in the annual Bermuda tennis championships, which begin Monday.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 162

JOHN R. KEATING

New York Americans, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey in the 1930-31 season with the New Haven Eagles of the Canadian-American Hockey League. He was born Feb. 12, 1908, at Newcastle, New Brunswick. He is a left-hand shot, is about 5ft. 7in., in height, weighs around 147 pounds, and plays left wing. His record:

1925-26—Chatham, New Brunswick Seniors.
1926-30—St. John Fusiliers, New Brunswick Seniors.
1930-31—New Haven, Canadian-American H. L.
1931-32—New Haven, C.-A. H. L.-Americans, N. H. L.

Shamrocks Lower Kansas City Lead

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	18	2	13	63	43	38
Chicago	17	4	11	78	49	34
St. Louis	14	7	11	87	85	35
Duluth	14	3	16	66	70	31
Tulsa	13	3	15	59	87	29
Buffalo	7	3	14	38	87	14

(No points for ties—Buffalo withdrew Jan. 29.)

RESULTS FEB. 18

Chicago 2, Kansas City 1.
St. Louis 9, Duluth 0 (overtime).

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 19—Rough and tumble hockey yielded a cherished victory for the Chicago Shamrocks by a 2-to-1 score here last night. In defeating the Kansas City Pla-Mors, American Hockey League leaders, the Chicagoans trimmed the leaders' point advantage to four, and left shrouded in uncertainty the race for first place. A "Kansas night" crowd of 5000 saw the match, in which there were 21 penalties, most of which were for illegal body checking.

McKinnon, Kansas City defense man, scored the first goal in the opening period, and Wiseman brought the game on even terms in the subsequent chapter by making a spectacular solo rush. Mackenzie registered the winning goal by propelling the puck all in the same motion of receiving it from Johnson while amid a mass of players four minutes before the end.

CHICAGO	KANSAS CITY
Johnson, McFadyen, lw	rw, McCormick, Mulvihill
Mackenzie, Clayton, c	c, Campbell, Mitchell, Gorman
O'Neill, Brydson, rw	lw, Goodman, Dunfield, Ranger
Buswell, Wiseman, ld	rd, McLeod, Halderson
Taylor, Prelesnik, rd	ld, McKinnon
Karakas, g	g, Levine

Score—Chicago 2, Kansas City 1. Goals—Wiseman, Mackenzie for Chicago; McKinnon for Kansas City. Assists—Johnson for Chicago. Referee—Russell Lavelle, Chicago. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 19 — St. Louis and Duluth teams of the American Hockey League played 80 minutes of listless hockey to a scoreless tie here last night. Playing for third place in the league standing, both teams presented a cautious offensive, taking long shots which were ineffective against the watchful Turner and Reaume. The summary:

DULUTH	ST. LOUIS
Scott, Bouchard, Lessard, lw	rw, Hill, Kendall
Leswick, Morrison, c	c, McPherson, Jackson, St. John
Forslund, Anderson, rw	lw, Scott, Burns
Bergl, ld	rd, Williams, Mulligan
Davis, Stuart, rd	ld, Loucks, Creasy
Turner, g	g, Reaume

Score—Duluth 0, St. Louis 0. Referee—C. B. Jamieson. Time—Three 20m. periods and 30 minutes overtime.

KEEN MATCHES IN RIDDELL'S BAY GOLF

HAMILTON, Ber., Feb. 19 (AP)—Keen competition marked the second-round matches yesterday as the men's annual championship tournament at the Riddell's Bay Golf and Country Club advanced to the semi-final round. The weather was good, with bright sunshine, although there was a strong westerly wind.

J. E. Pearman of the Riddel's Bay club, present holder of the Warwick vase, the championship trophy, defeated D. Emmet Sr. of the St. George's Golf and Country Club on Long Island, N. Y., 6 and 5.

D. Emmet Jr. of St. George's, eliminated A. E. Seon of the Kelowna Golf Club, Kelowna, B. C., 1 up. W. S. Warland of The Wiscasset Golf Club, Mount Pocono Penna., defeated D. Campbell of Riddell's Bay, 1 up on the nineteenth hole. Col. J. L. Millier of the Chester Golf Club, Chester, N. S., won from F. Callahan of the Rochester Country Club, Rochester, N. Y., by default.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	15	9	10	65	57	39
London	14	9	11	63	45	37
Detroit	14	8	12	67	61	36
Windsor	14	7	13	78	66	33
Pittsburgh	12	8	15	60	86	32
Cleveland	13	5	17	77	92	31
Syracuse	12	6	16	76	83	30

RESULTS FEB. 18

Pittsburgh 3, Detroit 1.
Buffalo 3, Cleveland 1.

BISONS REGAIN LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., Feb. 19—Buffalo Bisons found their winning stride here last night to administer a 3-to-1 defeat to Cleveland Indians and return to first place in the International Hockey League. Andy Bellemer, new defenseman of the Cleveland team, scored the only goal against the Bisons. Carl Voss scored twice and Lederman once for the locals. Clarence Dolson, former National Hockey League goalie, was in the nets for Cleveland. Roland Paulhaus, a defenseman, also made his début with the visitors.

PITTSBURGH CLIMBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Feb. 19—Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets won their first game of the season from Detroit Olympics in the International Hockey League race. The final score was 3 to 1. Rodden and Field scored in the third period to clinch the victory. Field and McCabe scored in the second period. Pittsburgh moved ahead of both Syracuse and Cleveland through [illegible] victory.

PERKINS-TRYON WIN, 11 AND 9

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 19 (AP)—T. Phillips Perkins, former British amateur champion, and Howard Tryon, alert young Detroit golfer, blazed a scorching trail over Miami Biltmore Country Club course yesterday to win, 11 and 9, their first match in the amateur four-ball golf championship. Perkins and Tryon advanced to quarterfinal play by defeating A. P. Lawton, Providence, R. I., and H. B. Money, Wilmington, Del. Tryon claimed a new amateur course record with his card of 69 for the morning round of a scheduled 36-hole match. To guard against dispute of his claim, he holed out all putts and had an 18-hole score, two strokes under par and one over the course record, held by Walter C. Hagen, professional. Perkins and Tryon were 10 up at 18 holes and halved all but one of the other nine holes. Other first-day favorites won their matches by scores almost as overwhelming.

ROOKIE REFUSES TO SIGN

SCRANTON, Penna., Feb. 19 (AP)—Bill Swift, youthful speed-ball pitcher purchased by the Pittsburgh Pirates from Kansas City of the American Association, has asserted he is a holdout and declared he will not consider the terms offered him by the Buccaneers. "The salary I have been offered is ridiculously low," Swift said. "The Pirates have sent me five or six contracts, all calling for the same pay, and I've returned every one of them. I feel that I'm entitled to more money than I received in the American Association last season."

MIDDLETON WINS GOLF FINAL

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 19 (AP)—John A. Middleton, Chicago, scored a 3-and-1 victory over Robert J. Breed, Danvers, Mass., yesterday to win the championship in the twelfth annual Pinehurst seniors golf tournament.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULT

Yale 36, 23d St. Y. 23.

TRIPLE TIE FOR SECOND PLACE

Chicago, Boston, Detroit, All Even—Toronto Back in First Place

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	19	6	11	87	74	44
Chicago	13	10	14	90	88	34
Detroit	14	6	18	73	86	34
Boston	13	10	13	88	77	34

CANADIAN DIVISION

Canadiens	17	5	14	83	82	39
Toronto	17	5	13	110	87	39
Montreal	14	6	18	117	117	34
Americans	13	6	17	89	98	30

RESULTS FEB. 18

Detroit 0, Boston 0, overtime.
Montreal 3, Americans 1.
Toronto 5, Rangers 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 19—Boston Bruins and Detroit Falcons played their second scoreless tie in succession on Olympia ice here last night. As a result Detroit, Boston and Chicago are now tied for second place in the American section of the National Hockey League. Falcons now have been undefeated on home ice in their last 16 games.

Both teams played cautious hockey and the result was a very ordinary display. It was the third tie game played by Boston and Detroit here this season. The first game ended 1 to 1. Frank Carson, Detroit right winger, went without a goal or an assist for the first time in 15 games as a result of the scoreless game. The summary:

DETROIT	BOSTON
Kilrea, Emms, Sorrell, lw	rw, Clapper, Oliver, Boyd
Goodfellow, Cox, Lewis, c	c, Chapman, Jerwa, Weiland
Carson, Aurie, Cooper, rw	lw, Galbraith, Barry, Runge
Young, Smith, ld	rd, Shore
Noble, rd	ld, Hitchman, Foster
Connell, g	g, Thompson

Score—Detroit 0, Boston 0. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and G. N. Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime. Penalties—Boston 6, Detroit 3.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 19—The Toronto Maple Leafs regained their tie for the leadership of the Canadian section of the National Hockey League last night by defeating the league-leading New York Rangers, 5 to 3, in the last visit of the losers to this city in the regular schedule. The victory gave the locals a 3-to-2 advantage on the five games played between the two clubs so far this season. Both teams were under strength for the game, the winners being without Conacher and Horner, while the Rangers did not have Johnson and Brennan in uniform.

At the start neither team showed a disposition to take chance, but after a scoreless first period play speeded up in the second and the locals took the lead through two goals by Jackson, both on assists by Primeau, seven seconds apart. Each team scored three goals in the final 20 minutes, but the Rangers were never able to catch up.

Finnigan and Primeau led in the scoring with three points each, while Jackson and Keeling each had two goals. The summary:

TORONTO	RANGERS
Jackson, Gracie, Cotton, lw	rw, W. Cook, Dillon, Desjardins
Primeau, Blair, Miller, c	c, Boucher, Somers, Gainor
Finnigan, Darragh, Bailey, rw	lw, F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling
Day, ld	rd, Heller, Milks
Clancy, Levinsky, rd	ld, Seibert
Chabot, g	g, Roach

Score—Maple Leafs 5, Rangers 3. Goals—Jackson 2, Finnigan, Primeau and Day for Maple Leafs; Keeling 2 and Seibert for Rangers. Assists—Primeau 2, Finnigan 2 for Maple Leafs; Somers, Dillon, W. Cook and Boucher for Rangers. Referees—Eusebe Daigneault and J. A. O. Cleghorn, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Montreal Maroons, though lacking Hooley Smith and Nels Stewart, pushed the New York Americans deeper into last place in the International group in their National Hockey League contest last night. The score was 3 to 1.

Haynes, substitute center for Smith, scored the first goal in combination with the regular first-line wingmen, Ward and Northcott. But the American first line, Lamb, McVeigh and Himes, evened the count later in the session, Lamb scoring. Northcott put the Maroons ahead again near the end of the second period, Wilcox to Ward to Northcott being the method. Then Lionel Conacher held perfect defense against his former associates. A combination attack in the last two minutes gave Northcott another goal, assisted by Trottier and Ward. The summary:

MONTREAL	N. Y. AMERICANS
Northcott, Siebert, lw	rw, Lamb,
Filmore, Patterson, Kilrea, McVeigh	
Haynes, Trottier, Phillips, c	c, Himes,
Burch, Keating, Patterson, McVeigh	
Ward, Brydson, rw	lw, McVeigh, McInenly, Burmister
Conacher, Starr, ld	rd, Dutton, Shields, Ayres, Patterson
Wilcox, McVicar, rd	ld, Brydge, Ayres, Shields
Walsh, g	g, Worters

Score—Montreal Maroons 3, N. Y. Americans 1. Goals—Northcott 2, Haynes for Maroons; Lamb for Americans. Assists—Ward 3, Northcott, Wilcox, Trottier for Maroons; McVeigh, Himes for Americans. Referees—M. J. Rodden and G. J. Mallinson. Time—Three 20m. periods. Penalties—Montreal 3, Americans 5.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

C. C. N. Y. 37, Providence 20.
Defiance 37, Findlay 20.
Doane 30, Nebraska Wesleyan 17.
Franklin 31, Indiana S. T. 29.
Fordham 38, Penn State 37.
Geneva 26, Allegheny 20.
Georgia 36, Florida 20.
Hiram 27, Youngstown 14.
Manhattan 32, Baltimore 19.
McMurry 26, Daniel Baker 24.
Middlebury 32, Vermont 27.
Ohio Wesleyan 60, Cincinnati 28.
Rose P. I. 45, Anderson 22.
Southwestern 29, Emporia T. 24.
St. Thomas 36, Temple 22.
Texas A. & M. 21, Southern Methodist 19
West Texas T. 45, Texas Tech 38.
Wofford 34, Presbyterian 25.
Wooster 46, Muskingum 27.

INDIA TO SEND TEAM

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19 (AP)—India will send a party of 24 athletes and officials, including its world's championship field hockey team, to the Olympic Games here next summer, the local organizing committee was informed yesterday by G. D. Sondhi, honorary secretary of the Indian association. The team will include performers in track and field events and swimming. The Indian hockey eleven, in winning the 1928 Olympic championship, swept aside all opposition in a series of brilliant performances, scoring a 3-to-0 victory over Holland in the final.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Minnesota 5, Poland 5.

Gallaudet Wins From Hollander

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 — E. D. Gallaudet of the Yale Club was the only seeded player to see action in the opening day of play yesterday of the annual Class C squash tennis championship at the Park Avenue Squash Club, and he won as he pleased from R. B. Hollander, Princeton Club, 15—10, 15—11.

The most important feature of the day was the admission into the lists of the three prominent members of the Elizabeth Town and Country Club team, unbeaten New Jersey champions, whose entries had been received too late for the draw. W. A. Mackey Jr., the No. 1, replaced H. A. Haines, the seeded player from the home club, who was called out of town, and will appear on Saturday. Joseph U. De Raismes and Samuel McCutcheon, the other two, played yesterday and came through their first matches, after well-fought battles.

The remaining matches of the first round, as well as several in the second, will be contested this afternoon, with the balance of the second round set for Saturday. The summary:

UNITED STATES SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP
First Round

F. L. Giusti, Bayside T. C., defeated K. B. Meurer, Crescent A. C., 15—14, 9—15, 17—15.

Paul Cavanagh, Crescent A. C., defeated J. W. Drake, Block Hall, 15—4, 13—18, 15—6.

Herbert Henryson, City A. C., defeated Sigmund Spaeth, Princeton Club, 15—11, 15—11.

A. W. May, City A. C., defeated Lowell Shumway, Fraternity S. T. C., 5—15, 15—6, 15—11.

F. G. Charshee, Montclair A. C., defeated O. C. Taylor, Yale Club, 15—8, 17—14.

H. E. Landis, Elizabeth T. & C. C., defeated J. M. Schweitzer, City A. C., 15—4, 15—13.

E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, defeated R. B. Hollander, Princeton Club, 15—10, 15—11.

C. O. Hedlund, Block Hall, defeated S. D. Sasse, New York A. C., 15—8, 15—8.

D. H. Flinck, City A. C., defeated R. L. Thompkins, Princeton Club, 7—15, 17—15, 15—10.

Samuel McCutcheon, Elizabeth T. & C. C., defeated H. D. Chaplin, Princeton Club, 15—11, 15—13.

Walter Weingarten, City A. C., defeated Walter Oertly, New York A. C., 15—8, 15—9.

J. N. DeRaismes, Elizabeth T. & C. C., defeated H. N. Stearns, Fraternity S. T. C., 15—7, 16—17, 15—9.

S. R. Shepherd, Block Hall, defeated M. S. Maltuck, Harvard Club, 9—15, 15—8, 15—1.

Jack Champlain, Mayside T. C., won from Carl Good, Essex Club, by default.

Bronx Tigers Take Second in League

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	17	4	7	94	75	38
Bronx	12	6	13	85	74	30
Boston	13	3	14	87	85	29
New Haven	13	3	13	89	82	29
Philadelphia	12	4	13	94	70	28
Springfield	8	4	16	84	87	20

RESULT FEB. 18

Bronx 2, Boston 1.

Bronx Tigers went into second place in the Canadian-American Hockey League by scoring a hard-earned 2-to-1 victory over the Bruin Cubs at the Boston Garden last night. It was the second home defeat for the locals this season since the opening game back in November. They had won 10, tied 3 and lost 1 previous to this affair. About 8000 fans viewed the contest.

The first period was scoreless, but the Tigers scored in the second when Chouinard converted on passes from Regan and Boucher at 17m. 13s. Alex Cook tied the score on an assist from Joe Jerwa at 4m. 36s. of the next session, but the Cubs became careless and with Jerwa caught up ice at 4m. 55s., Leo Bourgeault broke clear and let his shot go as Lane checked him, but Jackson failed to see it. The locals were handicapped by the loss of Eddie Burke early in the opening period. The summary:

BRONX	BOSTON
Sheppard, Massecar, Chouinard, lw	rw, Burke, Pratt, Jeremiah, Weir
Pettinger, Grosvenor, Picketts, c	c, Cook, Conn, Harnott
Asmundson, Jenkins, Boucher, rw	lw, Touhey, Klein, Weir, Sutherland
Bourgeault, Regan, ld	rd, Lane, Pratt
Regan, Pringle, rd	ld, J. Jerwa, Pratt
Jackson, g	g, Aitkenhead

Score—Bronx Tigers 2, Bruin Cubs 1. Goals—Chouinard, Bourgeault for Bronx Tigers; Cook for Boston. Assists—Regan, Boucher for Bronx; J. Jerwa for Boston. Referees—A. C. Jacobs and E. M. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

INDIAN LACROSSE TEAM IN OLYMPICS

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 19 (AP)—The Indians of the six nations are out to lift the international lacrosse crown at the Olympics. Lacrosse is an Indian game, and the six nations decided an Indian team should play the game in the international competition.

So the Senecas and the Cayugas and the Tuscaroras, the Oneidas, the Mohawks and the Onondagas are going to play eliminations on their reservations and choose the best of their braves for a picked team from all the tribes.

Chief Jesse Lyons of the Onondagas will whip the team into shape for the Olympic test. It will be the first time an Indian team, sponsored by Indians, will be entered in international competition.

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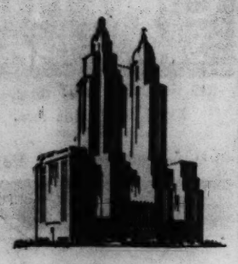

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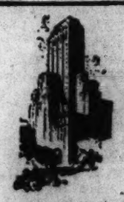

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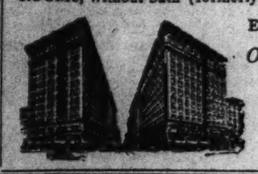

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SYDNEY AUSTRALIA

Fearing Defeats W. Palmer Dixon

G. Richard Fearing 3d of Boston advanced to the second round of the forty-first annual United States racquets championship at the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club this morning, after losing the first two games to W. Palmer Dixon of New York, former Harvard squash racquet player Fearing lost the first two games at 15—9, 15—7, and then displayed terrific hitting to run out the next three games for the match at 15—11, 15—10, 15—4.

Only two of the four scheduled matches Thursday afternoon were contested, the other two going by default.

Reginald Fincke Jr. (Harvard '32) of New York advanced through the default of Stanley G. Mortimer, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Fincke is a member of the Harvard varsity baseball team and son of a former national racquets champion. The second default on the opening day was posted by W. Jay Iselin of New York in favor of Roger W. Cutler of Boston.

Robert Grant 3d (Harvard '35) of Jericho, Long Island, N. Y., advanced to the second round by defeating H. C. Clark of Boston, 15—4, 15—8, 17—15. Grant weakened in the third game and Clark took advantage by stretching it to a 32-point affair.

In the other match played Thursday, Philip Wharton of Boston defeated Malcolm C. Kirkbride (Harvard '34) of New York, 15—5, 15—7, 11—15, 17—15. The summary:

UNITED STATES RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP
First Round

Robert Grant 3d, Jericho, L. I., N. Y., defeated H. C. Clark, Boston, 15—4, 15—8, 17—15.

Philip Wharton, Boston, defeated Malcolm C. Kirkbride, New York, 15—5, 15—7, 11—15, 17—15.

Reginald Fincke Jr., New York, won from W. Jay Iselin, New York, by default.

Roger W. Cutler, Boston, won from Stanley G. Mortimer, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., by default.

G. Richard Fearing 3d, Boston, defeated W. Palmer Dixon, New York, 9—15, 7—15, 15—11, 15—10, 15—4.

MISS MACKENZIE ADVANCES

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 19 (AP)—Two players from the United States and two from Canada gained the semifinal round of the Belmont Manor and Golf Club women's golf championship yesterday. Miss Ada Mackenzie of Toronto, three-time Canadian champion, defeated Mrs. Glass of Toronto, 9 and 8; Miss Van Landingham, Charlotte N. C., defeated Mrs. E. H. Trimingham, Riddell's Bay Golf and Country Club, 8 and 6; Mrs. A. B. Fisher, Toronto, won by default, and Mrs. William T. Rhue of the Bass River Golf Club, South Yarmouth, Mass., eliminated Miss Nancy Fearman, Riddell's Bay, 3 and 1.

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Restaurant under our supervision.

SWIFT UPTURN IN STOCKS AS SHORTS COVER

New Ruling of Exchange on Bear Practice Gives Market Fillip

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Stocks met strong support on reactions from a 1 to 7-point advance today, and closed with net gains ranging roughly from 1 to 3 points.

Heavy short covering at the opening reflected the exchange's prospective new rule on borrowing, but substantial profit-taking followed this rise. However, the market more than held its own during the remainder of the session.

U. S. Steel, Union Pacific, Case, Eastman, American Can, Allied Chemical and Coca Cola were up a couple of points or more, and American Telephone was not far behind.

Sales approximated 2,300,000 shares.

Brokers and traders were greatly confused as to what the ultimate effect of the new ruling would be, but since it does not take effect until April 1, several of the more experienced traders who were short of the market were said to be taking their time about covering.

Short Sales Ruling

The stock exchange's new rule, as announced last night, provides that brokers must obtain the specific permission of traders long of the market before lending their stocks to short sellers. It was acknowledged that this would considerably reduce the amount of stock available for bear operations.

It is notable, however, that it does not affect the in-and-out trader who covers his short sale the same day, since his sale is covered before delivery of the stock sold would be due. Some brokers felt that the new ruling might mean that shorts would have to pay substantial premiums to borrow at all times, but felt that many large holders of stocks would be glad to loan at profitable rates, so that somewhat restricted bear activity would continue.

Aside from the somewhat artificial stimulus given the market by the new bear ruling, the list was helped by Washington reports that the Glass-Steagall bill might be passed by the Senate before the end of the day, news that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has already extended about $2,500,000 in loans so far this month, continued strength of United States Governments in the bond market, and a strengthening of the dollar as against the French franc in the foreign exchange markets.

The weekly mercantile reviews reported little in the way of tangible improvement in business and trade. Bradstreet's said, "while business in most cities throughout the country remains very much at a standstill, reports from 55 leading cities reveal in some cases more optimistic sentiment."

Bond Market Firm

The bond market presented a firm undertone today although trading was inclined to dullness, and prices followed a narrow range.

United States Government issues continued to wend their way upward and a number of the Treasurys again registered new high records for the year. The proposal to issue "baby bonds" as part of the campaign to combat hoarding, is viewed with much favor by investors in the long term federals.

Railroad loans, as a whole, were in demand at moderately higher prices. Advances were recorded by some bonds of Chicago & Northwestern, Delaware & Hudson, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, and Pennsylvania. Bonds of Atchison, Erie and Frisco declined slightly.

The utilities attracted some attention. Gains of fractions to around one point were made by American & Foreign Power 5s, American Telephone liens, Consolidated Gas 5½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, International Telephone debenture 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s, and Western Union 5s.

In the industrial section American Smelting 5s were up 1 and Chile Copper 5s, Goodyear 5s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s sold higher.

There was a mixed trend in foreign obligations. South American issues, including the Argentines, Brazilians and Colombians continued in favor. French 7½s added to their previous gains. British and Japanese bonds were steady while German governments eased.

DIVIDENDS

Chesebrough Manufacturing Company declared the usual extra dividend of 50 cents, and the regular quarterly dividend of $1, both payable March 31 to stock of record March 10.

Gillette Safety Razor Company declared a dividend of 25 cents on the common stock, payable March 31 to stock of record March 1. This is the first dividend paid by the company since early last year, when $1 was distributed to the shareholders. The company also declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the preference stock, payable May 2 to stock of record April 1.

McClellan Stores Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Consolidated Railroads of Cuba declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 16. Previously, the stock was on a $1.50 quarterly basis.

Boston & Albany Railroad declared the usual quarterly dividend of $2 a share, due at this time, payable March 31 to stock of record Feb. 29.

Famous Players Canadian Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable March 26 to stock of record March 4.

Armour & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 10.

Dominion Glass Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Consols for money today were 56⅝, DeBeers 3⅝ and Rand Mines 3. Money was 2¾ per cent, and discount rates—short bills 3⅜@4⅛ per cent and three months bills 4⅛@5 per cent.

COTTON EXCHANGE SEAT $14,000

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—The membership of Harry Barbee in the New York Cotton Exchange was sold yesterday to George F. Mahe for another for $14,000, this price being an advance of $1000 from the last previous sale.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER RAILWAY

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh reports for the year ended Dec. 31 deficit of $587,-849 after taxes and charges, compared with surplus of $306,776 in 1930.

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 19	Feb. 18
3	⅞		Abitibi Pow & P	300	1⅛	⅞	1		
6¾	5¾	..	Adams Express	300	6¼	6¼	6¼		
27½	26	2	Adams Millis	200	27	27	27		
15⅞	13¾	1.60	Affiliated Prod	4100	15¼	14½	14⅝	14⅝	
69⅝	49	4½†	Air Reduction	7100	59⅝	56⅝	56⅝	57½	
18¾	11⅞	.50	Alaska-Juneau	16700	15⅞	14⅞	15	15⅛	
18¾	15	..	Alleghany Corp	1600	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
7⅝	3½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	3½	3½	3½	3½	
63½	62¼	6‡	Allied Chem	39600	63¼	62¾	62¾	63¼	
117	108	7	Allied Chem pf	300	117	117	117	117	
13¾	10½	.50	Allis Chalmers	2200	13⅜	11	11	11⅛	
14	12	2	Amerada	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
13½	12½	3	Am Bank Note	1400	16¼	16¼	16¼	15⅝	
⅝	⅜	..	Am Beet Sugar	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
15¼	12	1.60	Am Brake S&F	100	14	14	14		
12	9¼	..	Am Can	47600	73⅜	71	71⅛	69¼	
126½	117⅜	7	Am Can pf	300	126½	126½	126½	..	
8½	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	300	7⅞	7¾	7¾	..	
34⅜	25	1	Am Car & F pf	30	31	31	31	..	
38¾	29	3†	Am Chicle	300	35½	35	35	..	
6	5	..	Am Colortype	200	5	5	5	..	
9⅝	6½	..	Am Com Alcohol	14100	9¼	8¾	8¾	8⅝	
10½	7¼	..	Am European	1000	10	9⅞	9⅞	..	
9¼	6¼	..	Am & For Pow	10800	9¼	9	9	8½	
33	22½	6	Am & For Pow $	400	23⅝	23½	23½	23⅝	
38½	21⅞	7	Am & For Pow ?	800	35	33¾	33¾	34	
17¼	11¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	900	14	13	13	14	
12	9	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½	
8½	5	..	Am International	11600	8½	7¾	7¾	7⅞	
⅜	⅛	..	Am La France	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	8¾	..	Am Locomotive	600	8	7¾	7¾	..	
40½	30¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	40½	40½	40¼	..	
6⅝	4¼	..	Am Metal	100	5	5	5	5	
16⅞	13	..	Am Power & Lt	4300	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	
8½	6	.60	Am Radiator	5700	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
4	1¾	..	Am Republics	3200	4	3½	3⅝	..	
12¾	7¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	11300	12¾	12	13	11⅞	
26½	21⅜	5	Am Safety Razor	500	26½	25¾	25¾	25¾	
18⅝	12⅝	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	5600	17¼	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	
55	11	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	200	55	55	55	..	
½	⅛	..	Am Solvents & C	3100	¼	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1¼	¼	..	Am Solvents pf	700	¾	½	½	½	
8¾	5⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	300	7¾	7½	7½	7½	
36⅛	33¼	2½†	Am Stores	100	36½	36½	36½	..	
39¼	21¾	4	Am Sugar Ref	300	37	36¼	37	..	
88¼	67⅜	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	72½	72½	72½	..	
137⅜	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	67600	137⅜	135⅝	133	133¾	
32½	24⅝	3	Am Wat W&E	2500	32	31	31	30⅛	
5½	3	..	Am Woolen	1900	5½	4¾	4¾	5	
27½	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	6700	27⅜	26⅛	26¼	26	
¾	½	..	Am Writ Pap ct	200	¾	¾	¾	..	
3⅜	2⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	3	3	3	2⅞	
12⅜	8¾	..	Anaconda Cop	12700	11	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	
16⅞	11	2.40	Anchor Cap	600	16⅛	16	16⅛	15	
40½	32	7	Armour Del pf	300	40½	38	38⅝	40	
1½	1	..	Armour Ill A	4400	1½	1¼	1⅜	1⅜	
⅛	⅛	..	Armour Ill B	1700	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	6¾	..	Armour Ill pf	100	9½	9½	9½	..	
3	1¾	..	Arnold Constable	100	2½	2½	2½	..	
2¾	1¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..	
8¼	5½	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	6¾	6½	6½	..	
9¾	8	..	Asso Oil	50	8	8	8	..	
94	71	6	Atchison T&SF	3700	89¾	87	87	86½	
41½	25¼	4	Atl Coast Line	400	31½	30½	30½	31	
10⅞	8¾	1	Atl Refining	1400	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	
151¾	91½	4‡	Auburn Auto	31400	138½	118	118½	122	
16	14½	1½	Austin Nichols A	20	15	15	15	..	
3½	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	..	

—B—

8½	4⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	1700	7½	7⅝	7¼	7	
21⅜	12¾	..	Balt & Ohio	6400	19	18	18	18	
41½	27½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	400	31⅞	31	31⅞	30½	
5⅝	..	..	Barnsdall A	1100	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅝	
43½	35½	4	Beatrice Cream	700	39¾	38	38	38¾	
3¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	300	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..	
18¾	15	1	Bendix Aviation	8300	17¾	16	16¾	16⅞	
24⅞	19½	2	Best & Co	2400	24⅞	23¾	23¾	24	
24⅝	15½	..	Bethlehem Steel	26700	24⅝	22¾	22¾	22½	
74	60	7	Beth Steel pf	100	68⅜	66⅝	66⅝	64⅞	
22¼	17½	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	1400	21¼	20½	20¾	20⅞	
51	48	5‡	Bon Ami A	300	49	49	49	..	
41	34¾	3†	Borden	9300	41	40	40	40½	
12¼	9	1	Borg Warner	4300	11½	10⅞	11	10¾	
10¼	7½	1	Briggs Mfg	2400	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
42¾	30½	4	Brooklyn Man T	11200	42¾	40¾	41	40⅛	
75	68	6	Brooklyn M T pf	600	72½	71¼	72½	..	
9¾	7½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	7½	7½	7½	..	
53	46¼	6	Brooklyn Q pf	400	53	52	53	..	
85	72½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	85	83	85	82¼	
5	4½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	
2¾	1¾	..	Budd Mfg	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5½	3¾	..	Bullard	400	5⅜	5	5	5	
3½	3	..	Bulova Watch	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..	
12¾	9⅞	.80	Murroughs Add	1300	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
¾	⅜	..	Butte & Superior	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..	
4½	3½	..	Butterick	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4	
19	10½	..	Byers	17800	19	17¼	17¾	17½	

—C—

11⅞	8½	..	Calif Packing	100	11½	10½	10½	..	
½	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	100	¼	¼	¼	..	
7½	5⅝	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..	
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	300	12½	12⅜	12½	12	
16	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	4800	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
6	4¼	..	Capital Admin	200	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6	
63	61½	4	Caro Clinch & O	100	61	61	61	..	
43⅜	26½	..	Case Thresh	48400	41⅛	38	38⅝	37¾	
75	49½	7	Case Thresh pf	10	65	65	65	63½	
15	10⅞	1	Caterpillar Trac	1200	13¼	12¾	12⅞	12⅜	
3⅜	2¼	..	Celotex Co	100	2½	2½	2½	..	
12½	11¼	1½	Central Aguirre	100	12¼	12¾	12¼	12	
6¼	5	..	Century Ribbon	200	6¼	6	6	6	
84	75	7	*Century Rib pf	10	73¼	73¼	73½	..	
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	170	12⅜	11⅜	11⅜	12	
20⅝	13	3	Chesapeake Corp	2500	19¼	18½	18½	18½	
31½	21½	2½	Ches & Ohio	15400	26⅝	24¾	25	25¼	
2	1⅛	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2	2	2	..	
15½	9⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf	40	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅜	
3¼	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..	
5¼	2¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	4½	4½	4½	4⅜	
12⅝	6	..	Chi & N western	1500	10¼	9¾	9¾	9¾	
6¾	3¾	..	Ci Pneu Tool	500	5⅛	4⅝	5	5¼	
16⅜	8½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1800	13	11½	12	12	
27½	14⅞	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	30	20	20	..	
7⅛	5	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
15¾	10½	1	Childs Company	500	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..	
27½	25⅞	3.60	Chrysler	31700	13½	12⅞	13	12¾	
2⅝	⅞	..	City Ice & Fuel	100	28½	28½	28½	..	
8¾	8	1	City Stores	900	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1	
18	15½	2	Clark Equipment	200	8	8	8	..	
115⅞	97½	7½	Cluett Peabody	100	18	18	18	..	
30¼	26½	2½	Coca Cola	4400	118	116	117¾	114½	
90	87	6	Colgate-Palm-P	200	29⅞	29¾	29¾	29⅞	
9½	7	..	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	90½	90½	90½	89	
10¼	9	..	Collins & Aikman	1200	9¾	9	9¾	..	
20	9¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	100	10	10	10	..	
15¼	11⅞	1½	Colo & Southern	400	16	15	16	..	
79	79	6	Columbia Gas	16600	15½	14½	14½	14½	
38½	28	3	Columbia G pf A	100	70	70	70	..	
10½	8¼	1.60	Columbian Garb	4800	38	36½	36¾	36¾	
24⅜	15½	2	Comm Credit	1600	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	10	
97	95	7	Comm Inv Tr	300	23⅞	23¼	23¼	23⅜	
69⅜	58	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	20	84	94	94	..	
8½	7¼	1	Comm I Tr cv pf	400	69	69	69	69	
4⅞	3½	.30	Comm Solvents	13000	9⅝	9	9⅛	9	
68⅝	59	6	Comwlth & So	15100	4⅜	4½	4½	4¼	
11	8	1	Comwlth & Sfpf	500	66⅛	65¼	65¼	64⅞	
5⅜	3⅜	..	Congoleum Nairn	1200	10⅜	10½	10½	10¼	
11½	8⅜	2	Consol Film Ind	1300	4¼	4	4	4	
65⅜	34⅛	4	Consol Film I pf	100	10⅜	10¾	10¾	..	
55	39	5	Consol Gas	18600	65¾	63½	63¾	63½	
10⅞	8	1	Consol Gas pf	400	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	
11½	10	6	Consol Laundries	300	10	9¾	9¾	9⅞	
⅜	⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	10	10	10	10	
2¼	1⅞	..	Consol Textile	600	½	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1½	¾	..	Container A	200	2½	2⅜	2½	2	
7	4⅞	..	Container B	500	1	1	1	..	
1	⅝	..	Cont Baking A	500	6½	5¾	5¾	5¾	
3	2	..	Cont Baking B	100	1	⅞	1	1	
46	40	8	Cont Baking pf	100	46	46	46	46	
39⅝	31¾	2½	Cont Can	4500	39¼	38½	38¼	38⅝	
24⅜	19	2.40	Cont Insurance	200	24	24	24	23½	
1¾	1	..	Cont Motors	300	1¼	1	1¼	1¼	
6⅞	5¾	..	Cont Oil	5000	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
¾	⅜	..	Cont Shares	6900	¾	¾	¾	¾	
46	37	3	Corn Products	2600	45¾	44½	44¾	44½	
129½	126	7	Corn Prod pf	70	128	128	128	..	
4¾	2⅜	..	Coty	400	4½	4	4	..	
13	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	400	14	13¾	13¾	13½	
4½	3	..	Crosley Radio	1800	3½	3½	3½	3½	
24	20¾	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	..	
26	23½	4	Crown Will Pap	100	21	21	21	..	
23¼	15	..	Crucible Steel	700	20¼	19½	19½	..	
49⅞	40½	7	Crucible Steel pf	30	42½	40½	42½	..	
1¾	1½	..	Cuba Co	100	1½	1½	1½	..	
1¾	1	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..	
8½	7	..	Cuban Am S pf	50	7½	7¼	7½	..	
24½	30	4	Cudahy Packing	100	34	34	34	..	
31	22	2*	Curtis Publishing	400	24	24	24	24	
86	75	7	Curtis Pub pf	700	98¾	78	78¾	..	
2¾	1¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	5900	2	1¾	1⅞	2	
3⅜	1⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright A	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅜	

—D—

5¼	3½	..	Davison Chem	1300	4¾	4⅜	4½	..	
15¼	10	1.40	Deere & Co pf	1200	11½	11	11½	10⅜	
69½	65½	9	Del & Hudson	100	86	86	86	84	
28¾	17⅜	..	Del Lack & W	400	23	22	23	22	
9	4½	..	Denver R G pf	100	8	8	8	..	
122	107	8	Detroit Edison	100	115½	115½	115½	..	
15¾	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15¼	
13⅞	13¼	1¼	Douglas A	1800	12⅜	11⅝	11⅞	11¼	
12½	10¼	2	*Dresser B	100	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	..	
58⅜	46½	4	Du Pont de Nem	34300	59¾	57¼	58	58	
101	98	6	Du Pont deb	300	102	101¾	102	101½	

—E—

87⅞	68½	5	Eastman Kodak	8400	84¾	80	80	77¾	
7⅜	4¾	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	1900	8	7	7	7	
1¼	⅜	..	Elingon Schild	200	¾	¾	¾	½	
31½	23¾	4	Elec Auto-Lite	14000	31⅜	29⅝	29⅝	30	
3	2¾	..	Elec Boat	100	1¾	1½	1¾	..	
4	2¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	900	3½	3⅜	3⅝	3¼	
13⅞	10½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	7200	14	13¼	13½	13	
55½	39½	6	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	100	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45	
32	25½	4	Elec Sto Battery	1200	33	31⅝	32¼	31⅜	
36⅛	25½	3	Endicott Johnson	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	..	
28	18	1.40	Engineers Pub S	100	24	24	24	24	
59	42½	6	Engineers PS 6pf	100	57	57	57	..	
19	17½	2½	Equitable Off Big	300	19	18½	18½	..	
10	5¼	..	Erie RR	500	9½	9¾	9	9⅜	
13½	7¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	10½	10½	10½	10½	
9½	6½	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	8½	8½	8½	..	
1⅜	1⅛	..	Evans Products	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11⅝	9¾	⅜	Exchange Buffet	10	10½	10½	10½	..	

—F—

11¾	11½	1	Fed Dept Stores	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..	
2	1¼	..	Fed Screw W	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..	
5½	3⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	100	4½	4½	4½	4½	
27¾	20	2.20	Fidelity Phe F In	2200	25⅝	25	25	24	
20	20	2	Filene's pf	20	22½	22½	22½	..	
15	13	1	Firestone T & R	1300	13	12⅝	13	12⅝	
59½	50¾	6	Firestone T&R pf	400	56	54	56	54½	
51½	41½	3½	First Nat Stores	1200	51½	50½	51	50¼	
⅝	¼	..	Fisk Rubber	100	½	½	½	½	
⅞	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	20	½	½	½	½	
8½	4	..	Follansbee B	100	5	5	5	..	
11¼	8	..	Foster-Wheeler	7100	11½	10½	10⅝	9⅝	
19⅝	15½	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	700	20½	19⅝	20	19	
5⅝	2¾	..	Fox Film A	2100	4½	4	4½	3⅞	
19½	15¼	2	Freeport Texas	2900	19½	18½	19	18½	

—G—

3⅝	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	200	3¼	3	3	2⅝	
33½	28	4	Gen Am Tk Car	3600	34¾	33⅜	33⅜	33½	
18⅝	11	2	Gen Asphalt	100	14	13⅜	13⅞	..	
15½	11	2	Gen Baking	1100	13½	13¼	13¼	13½	
99¼	97	8	Gen Baking pf	10	99¾	99	99	..	
3⅝	2	..	Gen Bronze	900	3	3	3	..	
16½	11½	..	Gen Cable pf	30	12	11½	11½	..	
26½	17¾	1.60	Gen Electric	61100	24	23¼	23½	23	
11¼	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
36¾	31⅝	3	Gen Foods	6000	36	35½	35⅝	36	
3⅜	1⅝	6	Gen Gas & EA	800	3⅜	2¾	3⅜	3½	
24¾	11	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	20	20	20	..	
29½	24¾	7	Gen Gas & E 7%	10	27	27	27	25	
37	31¾	3	Gen Mills	100	37	37	37	37	
24⅝	19½	2	Gen Motors	68100	24½	23⅜	23½	23½	
86⅞	80½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	83½	83½	83½	83	
14	11⅛	2	Gen Print Ink	10	13¼	13¼	13¼	..	
5	..	..	Gen Pub Service	1400	4¼	4½	4½	4⅝	
38⅝	19¾	5	Gen Ry Signal	300	25	24	24	23	
1¼	¾	..	Gen Realty	100	1½	1½	1½	1½	
14½	12½	..	Gen Hlty pf ww	3100	16½	15½	16½	..	
14¾	12½	..	Gen Refractories	100	13	13	13	..	
16	13	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	200	12	12	12	..	
1½	⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	1200	⅞	⅜	⅝	⅝	
17½	10⅝	.25	Gillette Saf Raz	18100	19⅝	18⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
85¼	80	5	Gillette S R pf	2100	82	80	81½	80½	

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 19	Feb. 18
31	21	1	Glmbel Bros pf	300	25	25	25	..	
6¾	4⅜	..	Glidden	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..	
6⅝	4⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	6	5½	5½	..	
13⅜	11¼	1.20	Gold Dust	2100	13½	12⅞	12⅞	13	
33	25½	2.50	Goodrich	1200	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	
27½	17⅜	1	Goodrich pf	100	18	18	18	..	
41¾	31¾	4	Goodyear	2400	37½	36	37	..	
27	22½	3	Grand Cent Stores	1100	24¾	24¼	24¼	24¼	
15¾	7¾	..	Grand Union	1100	11¼	11	11¼	8½	
31	23½	3	Grand Un pf	100	32½	32½	32½	..	
25½	15½	1	Grant (W T)	1300	29¾	29	29	28	
25	16½	2	Great Nor pf	3300	21¾	21	21	21½	
25	16½	2	Great Nor Ore	1100	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	13⅝

LOANS BASED ON MISLEADING DATA SAYS LEE

Size of Latin-American Borrowings Laid in Part to Commerce Reports

The stampede of hundreds of millions of our investment dollars into Latin America at a rate averaging a million dollars a day for the three years, 1926, 1927 and 1928, with the resulting financial chaos, is the drama that Thomas F. Lee, banker and authority on Latin-American affairs, unfolds in his book, "Latin-American Problems—Their Relation to Our Investors' Billions," published today by Brewer, Warren & Putnam, New York.

Mr. Lee's contribution to a clearer understanding of Latin America is the latest volume to treat all phases—sociological, historical and economic—of Latin America's problems today. These problems, described as fundamental in character and importance, are shown by the author to hold tremendous significance for Americans and American trade at this time.

Mr. Lee places responsibility for the situation in which the American investor in more than $1,500,000,000 of Latin-American Government securities now find himself upon: (1) The Latin-American politician or dictator, intent upon securing huge sums of American dollars with which he might prolong his dictatorship; (2) the American banker-underwriter, precipitated into world finance at the close of the World War and having received his initiation during a period of inflation, having accepted the "new era" theory and thinking primarily of profits and the easiest way to make them; (3) our own Department of Commerce's reports covering international trade and trade balances—innocent enough in themselves, but ignoring the vitally important factor of "invisible" items of export and import trade, thereby placing in the hands of the underwriter and bond salesman government statistics meant to be helpful, but grossly misleading in effect.

The author points to the crying need for proper trade statistics which would show actual borrowing capacity of the countries involved instead of misleading bankers and investors by failing to give both the "visible" and "invisible" items in export and import trade of the debtor countries. In certain cases it is revealed by Mr. Lee that the balance of trade was really unfavorable instead of favorable, and that had the proper information been available these loans would not have been made.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans—	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch. renewal rate	3%	3%	2%
Com paper	3¾@4	3¾@4	2½@3
Bar silver	30½c	30c	27c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	1½@1¾
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	1¾@2¼

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	2⅞@2¾	1½@1⅜
60 days	2⅞@2¾	1½@1⅜
90 days	2⅞@2¾	1½@1⅜
4 months	2⅞@2¾	1½@1⅜
5 months	3⅛@3¼	1⅝@1¾
6 months	3⅛@3¼	1⅝@1¾

London Quotations

Call money	3½%	3½%
Short bills	4¼@5	4¼@5
3 mos bills	4½@5	4⅝@5
Bar gold		84s 11½d
Bar silver	19⅝d	19⅞d

Foreign Quotations

Call money	4¾%	4¾%
Com paper	4¾@4	3¾@4
Collat loans	5	5

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	7
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	5½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	7
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	6
New York	3½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	6½
Richmond	3½	Prague	6
San Francisco	3½	Paris	6
St Louis	3½	Riga	8
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9
Athens	12	Rome	7
Berne	2	Tokyo	6.57
Bucharest	7	Stockholm	6
Brussels	3½	Vienna	8
		Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations on foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$3.44¼	$3.44¼	$4.8665
Cables	3.45⅛	3.44¾	4.8665
France—franc	.0394⅛	.0394½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394½	.1396	.139
Italy—lira	.0520	.0520½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2375	.2378	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1415	.1415	.1407
Cz'ch'vkia—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1900	.1895	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0160	.0155	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129	.0129	.129
Holland—florin	.4045	.4052	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1740	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.1875	.1870	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1125	.1132
Portugal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0775	.0773	.193
Sweden—krona	.1928	.1925	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1951	.1954	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0178½	.0178½	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3562½	.3567½	*
Shanghai—tael	.3337½	.3325	*
India—rupee	.2612½	.2612½	.3650
Japan—yen	.3350	.3481	.4984
Java—florin	.4020	.4030	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4050	.4050	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3581	.3581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0625	.0625	.1196
Chile—peso	.1210	.1210	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2812½	.2812½	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.4850	.4850	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9736	.9737½	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4038	.4038	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Feb.10	Wk.ago	Yr.ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	6.76¾	6.74¾	8.30
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.51	.50½	.80
Oats, No. 2 white	29¾	.30¾	.43¾
Flour	4.60	4.50	4.65
Beef, family	15.25	15.25	17.75
Pork	16.50	16.50	20.50
Lard	.0585	.0570	.0875
Cotton, mid up	.0710	.0685	.1135
Iron	.0385	.0384	.0400
Steel bil Pitts	15.64	15.64	17.78
Copper	37.50	37.00	38.00
Tin	.26½	.26	.30¾
Rubber	.2220	.2170	.3940
Sugar	.04	.04⅛	.0762½
Lead	.0415	.0415	.0450
Print cloth	.03¾	.03¾	.0400

NO WALTHAM WATCH DIVIDENDS

Directors of Waltham Watch Company at a recent meeting voted to take no action on dividends on any class of stock.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	67⅛	67⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	37	37
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	34	33
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	32	31⅜
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	84⅛	84
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	18½	18½
Amer Foreign Pow 5s 2030	48¾	44⅛
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	67	66½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	70¼	69
Amer Smelting 5s '47	91⅛	90
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	99¾	99
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	106	106
Amer T&T col 5s '46	99	99¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	97⅞	97⅝
Amer T&T 5s '65	97¾	97⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	102¾	102⅝
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	80	89½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	77	76
Amer Writing Paper 5s '47	24	24
Angio-Chile Nit 7s '45	12	12
Armour & Co 4½s '39	73¾	73¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	64	63½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	77½	77½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	86	86
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	85	85
Baldwin Loco 5s '60	102	102
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	81¼	80½
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	59	59
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	94	93¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	55¼	54¾
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	76¾	76¾
Balt & Ohio 5s ct 5s '48	90	90
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	66¼	65
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '48 B	76¼	76
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	100½	100¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	100¼	100¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	94½	94
Bing & Bing 6½s '50	87½	86¾
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	22	22
Boston & Maine 5s '67	70	69¾
Bow-Biltmore 5 f g 7s '34	75	74½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	43¼	42½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98	97½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	87⅛	86½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	101½	101⅛
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	95	95
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	81¼	81¼
Can Nat Ry 4½ '51	86	86
Can Nat Ry 4½s '54	77	76
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	77½	77½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	77½	77½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	77½	77½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	78½	78½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	83	83
Can North 5½s '35	93¾	93
Can North deb 7s '40	90	90
Can Pacific 4½s '46	97¾	97¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	73¾	73¾
Can South 5s A '62	74	74
Carolina Clin &O 5s '38	77	77
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	81½	81½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	86	86
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	32	32
Certainteed 5½s '48	78½	78½
Ches Corp 5s '47	88	88
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	43	43
Ches & O con 5s '39	72½	71
Ches & O 4½s B	87¾	87¾
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	99¾	99¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	82½	82
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	16	15
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '56	54¾	54¾
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	35	35
Chicago M&StP 4¾s	40	40
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	62	62
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	69¼	67¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	11	10¾
Chicago & NW 4½s cv '49	39¾	39
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	33	32½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	65	63¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	56½	56⅛
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	45½	44½
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	37¼	37¼
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	31⅞	31⅞
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	95	95
Childs Co 5s '43	79	78¾
Chile Couuer 5s '47	45¾	45½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 B	53½	53
Cin Un T 5s rct	83	83
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	97½	95
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	68¾	68¾
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	98	98
Colonial Oil 5s '42	34¾	34¾
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	93	93
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	78	77½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	80	80
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	79	78
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	84¼	84¼
Com Credit Co 6s '34	92	92
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	85	84¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	91¾	91¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '48	102½	102¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	98	98
Container Corp 5s ct '43	30¾	29¾
Container Corp 6s '65	36	36
Corn Products 5s '34	101¾	101¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	70	70
Cuba Nor Rys 5½s '42	30	19⅞
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	38	38
Cuban Dom 7½s '42 ww	1¾	1¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	99¼	99¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	85	84½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	91	91
Den Gas & Elec 5s sta	92½	92½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	91	91
Den & Rio G com 4s '36	66	65½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	67	67
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	31½	31½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	41½	41½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	90	90
Detroit Ed 5s '33	97	96¼
Detroit Ed 5s '58	31¼	31¼
Detroit Ed 5s '62	96½	96½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	83½	83½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	46	45
Erie RR ref 5s '67	46	45
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	22½	22½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	52	52
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100½	99¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	97	97
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	61½	61½
GGeo & Ala RR 5s	15	15
Godrich 6s	42	40
Godrich 1st 6½s '47	69	69
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	75¼	75
Gotham S Hos '36	76	76
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	95	94¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	97½	97
Great Northern 7s '36 A	93½	93
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	37	36
Hudson Coal 5s '62	38	38
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	58⅞	58½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	83	83
Humble Oil 5s '37	97	97
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¼	100¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	99½	99½
Il Cent 4s '53	45½	45½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	56	55¾
Ill Central 4¾ '66	44	43
Ill Central 5s '52	57	53
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	43¼	43¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	46¾	46
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	95¾	95½
Interlake Iron Corp 5s	76	76
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	55½	55½
Inter Match 5s rcts '41	47	45¼
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	63½	62
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	60¼	60
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	50¾	50
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	35½	35½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	64	62
Int & G Nor 5s '56	41	41
Int Paper 6s '55	51	50¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	40	28¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	49½	49
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	58½	58
Kan City Ft&sMem 4s '36	52½	52½
Kan City P & L 4½s B	62	62
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	93	93
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	59	59
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	61	60
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	106	106
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	89	89
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	96	96
Laclede Gas 5½s D	73½	73½
L'Autare Co 7s '42	72	72
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	72½	72
Loew's Inc 6s ct 4s 2003	56¼	56¼
Long Island NS 5s '32	86½	86½
Long DK 6s	99	99
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	98	98
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	47½	47½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	95	95
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	10	10
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	35½	34¾
Marion Steam 5 6s	36	36
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	84	83
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	93½	93½
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	41½	41½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	72	72
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	65¾	65¾
Mo K & T 4½s '78	64	64
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	65¼	59
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	59	59
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	78	78
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	39	37½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	57¾	56½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	56½	55¾
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	56½	56
Mo Pac 5s I '81	56¾	56¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	55¾	55¼
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	43½	43½
Mobile & O Mons 5s '47	17½	17
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	19¾	18½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	90½	90¼
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	73	72
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	78¼	78¼
Nat Steel 5s	97½	96¾
Newberry 5½s	75	75
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	79¾	79¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	93	93
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	100	100
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 M	77	76
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	77	76
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	32	32
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	72	73
NYC&HR 6s '54	90	90
NYC&HR rfg 4s lm 4½s 2013	60½	60
NYC&HR rfg 4s lm 5s 2013	69	69
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	74¼	73¾
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	88	88
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	70	70
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	74	74
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	34½	34½
NY Chi & Stl 5s A '32	39½	39½
NY Dock Co 5s '39	53¾	52½
NY Edison 3s '44	34	33
NY Edison rfg 4½s '41	90¼	90
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	109	108
NY NH&H 4½s '67	86½	86½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	71	71
NY Out & W 4s rfg '55	23½	23
NY Railway inc 6s '35	45½	45½
NY Steam Corp 3s '54	3¼	3
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	96	95¾
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	98½	98½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	83½	83½
Niag Share 5½s '50	93	93
Nor Am Rd 5s C '60	79	79
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	47	47
Nor Pacific 4s '97	81½	81½
Nor Pacific 4½s '97	74¾	74½
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	69	68¾
Nor Pacific 5s D	74¾	74½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	73	72
Nor States Pow 5s B '61	83¾	83¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	101¾	101¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	100½	100½
Otis Steel 6s '41	73½	73½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	45¾	45
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	97	97
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '42	84¾	84¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	88½	88½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	101¾	101¾
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	50¾	48¾
Paramount Pam Las 6s '47	33	33
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	53	53
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	80	79¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	88¼	88
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	78	78
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	83¾	83¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	73¼	73½
Penn Railroad 5s '56	73	73
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	82¾	82¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	100	100
Pere Marquette 4s '56	104	104
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	48½	48½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	48¼	48¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	52¾	52
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	85½	85½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	84¾	84¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	64	63¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	51	50¼
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	97¾	97¾
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	83	83
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s C	55	55
Pitts & McKeesport 6s '60	61¼	61
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	100⅛	100⅛
Pub Svc S&G 4s	33	32¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	84¾	83⅞
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	92	92
Purity Baking 5s '45	91¼	91¼
Radio Keith ct p pfd	72¾	72¾
Read rfg 4½s A '97	103	101
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	78¾	78½
Republic Iron rfg 5½s '53	48	50
Republic Iron rfg 5½s '57 ww	48	48
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	17	17
Richfield Oil Co of Cal ct	12½	12½
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	97½	97½
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	59	59
St Joseph Ry LR&P 5s '37	88	88
St Louis IMnS & sE R&G div '33	78	78
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	31½	31½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	37	37
St Louis SW con 4s '32	76¾	76¾
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	45	45
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	78¾	78¾
Seaboard AL rfg 4s '59	5	5
Shell Pipe 5s '52	53¾	53¾
Shell Union 5s '47	73	73
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	70¼	70
Shubert Theater 6s '42	70¾	70¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	3	3
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	81¾	81¾
Sinclair Oil Co 5½s '39	83½	83½
Smith A O 6½s '33	101	101
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	99¾	99¾
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	88¾	88¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	68	68
Southern Pacific SP Ter 4s '50	67½	67
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	81	81
Southern Ry con 5s '94	50½	49
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	83	83
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	98¾	98¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100½	100¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	91	90
Texas Corp 5s '44	99¾	99¾
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	79½	79
Third Ave adj 5s '60	67¼	67¼
Truax Traer Coal 6½s' 43	36½	36
Union Bag & P 5½s '56	98¾	98¾
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	94	94
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	99¾	99¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	90	90
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	75½	75½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	79¾	77½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	45	45
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	83½	82¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	43½	42
Vanadium 5s '41	44¼	43¾
Virginia Ry 5s '62	54¾	54¾
Wabash RR 4½s '78	98	98
Wabash RR 5s D '80	13	13
Walworth 6s '45	13½	13
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	23	23
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	91½	91½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	97½	97½
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	67¾	67¾
Western Electric 5s '44	68	68
Western Maryland 4s '52	60	60
Western Maryland 5½s '77	60	60
Western Pacific 5s A '46	42	41
Western Union 5s '51	68	67
Western Union col 5s '38	83½	83½
Western Union 5s '50	91½	91
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	80	80
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	70¼	69¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Feb19	Feb18
3½s '47	98.00	97.6	97.12	97.4	
1st 4¼s '47	99.19	99.12	99.13	99.8	
4th 4¼s '38	99.30	99.14	99.28	99.26	
US 3½s	91.00	89.20	89.20	90.4	
US 3½s '43 Mar	91.26	90.30	90.28	91.00	
US 3½s '43 June	94.8			94.10	
US 3½s '47	94.30	94.10	94.10	94.20	
US 4s '54	97.00	96.18	96.18	96.6	
US 4¼s '52	103.00	102.10	102.10	107.10	

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	39½		39½
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	51½		51½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	11		10½
Argentine Gov 5s '45	60½		60½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	51½		50
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	56		55¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	56		55¼
Argentine Gov 6s Mar '60	56¾		55½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	56		55¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	55¼		55¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	56		55¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	56		55¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	56		55¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	56		55¼
Australia 4½s '56	47¾		47½
Australia 5s '55	54½		54
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	54		54
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	91		90
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	40		40
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	32¼		32
Belgium (King) 6s '55	40		40
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	86		85½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	90½		90
Belgium (King) 7s '56	96½		96½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	96½		96½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	29		28½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	46		46
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	41		41
Berlin Elec 6s '55	33		32½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '89	32¼		31½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	5¾		5⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	5¾		5⅞
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	7½		7½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	101½		101⅜
Brazil (UE) 8s '41	19⅜		19¾
Bremen 7s '35	22		22
Brisbane 5s '57	40½		40¼
Brisbane 5s '58	37		37
Buenos Aires 6s '61	37		37
Buenos Aires 6½s '55 (Prov)	31½		30½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	50		50
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	91¾		91¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	74¼		74¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	89		88½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	13½		13½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	11¾		11½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	14		13¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	12		11¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	15¼		15¼
Chilean Loan 7s '60	11¾		11⅝
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	8¼		8¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	29		29
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	21		20
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	22¾		22½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	24½		24½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	23¾		23¾
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	60		60
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	71½		71½
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	33		32
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '14	70		70
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	86		86
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B 52	85		85
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	90		90
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	60		60
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	72		71½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	55		54½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	40		40
Fiat 7s '46 war	72¼		73½
Frameric an Dev 7½s '42	80		80
Frankfort 6½s '53	84		84
French (Rep) 7s '49	114½		114½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	115¾		115¾
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	36		36
German 7s '49	62		61¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '36	37½		36½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	38¼		36
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	36		35
Germ Cen Agri 6½s '58 rcts	27½		27½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	36		36
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	40		40
Germ Gov Int 5½s '45	40¼		40
Good Hope IndW 7s '45	38¾		37½
Graz 6s '54	33½		31¼
Greek 6s '68	42½		42½
Hamburg 6s '46	39		38¾
Hanse 8s '39 ww	39		38¾
Harpen 6s '49	19		18
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	42¼		43½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '44	50		49½
Hungary Mun

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON (Continued)

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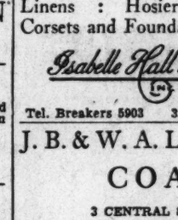
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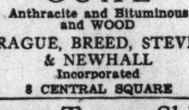
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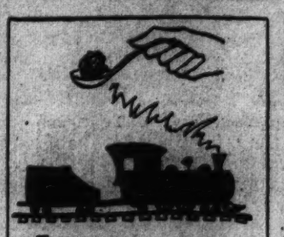
DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing



A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Califont (Mrs. F. N.)—This word does not appear in any dictionary accessible to this department. The publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary report that they have no record of the word. Outside investigation, however, leads us to believe it is a commercial term applied to a household water heater in New Zealand.

"Hebrew figure of a tree" (Mrs. F. N.) — The Hebrew *ץ* (*ates*) — the word itself suggestive of a tree—is applied to a tree by reason of its firmness, the word being derived from a primitive root meaning "to make firm." In Hebrew poetry, therefore, the tree symbolized longevity and strength.

Charles A. de Neveu, Alexander Legge (Mrs. F. N.) — The French pronunciation of the first is *Chahrl Ah de* (*e* as in maker) *Ne-vu'* (*e* as in maker, *u* as in urn). He represented France at the Williamstown Institute of Politics last year.

The last name of the second is sounded *Leg* (short *e*). (The word we now spell "leg" was written "legge" from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries, according to the publishers of Webster's. These old spellings, of course, often remain unchanged in proper names.) Mr. Legge served with distinction as head of the Federal Farm Board.

Either, neither (Mrs. K. S.)—Preferably *ee'-ther* and *nee'-ther*.

Tuesday, Amen (Mrs. A. G.)—Give the long *u*, as in use, its full value in the first, *Tuz'-day*. Avoid *Tooz'-dy* or *Chewz'-dy*.

The preference in the second is for the long *a* in speaking or in reading, and the *ah* sound in singing.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Did You Know That—

Six dollars a day was the first salary paid members of Congress?

The southernmost city on the mainland of the United States is Brownsville, Texas?

Canada sends the largest number of immigrants to the United States?

Sixteen billion postage stamps are printed in the United States every year?

One pound of wool will produce one yard of ordinary cloth?

Faucet, Mo., is a block wide and a mile long, the state highway serving as its main street??

Brevities

Boston Herald: Senator Robinson of Arkansas wants to put a tax on luxuries. Wouldn't it be better to tax something we could do without?

Washington Post: How nice it would be if the bills that come through the mails were like those that go through Congress—carrying their own appropriations for payment.

Humorist: A recent anglers' dinner was voted a great success. The reason being, of course, that each guest was given sufficient elbow-room in which to talk.

Los Angeles Times: Mail boxes on street cars are urged as a reminder to post forgotten letters. No doubt they would be a big help, especially if the street-car conductor carried a side line of stamps.

Bluffton (Ind.) News-Banner: No matter how bad your aim, when you throw bouquets at a man they always hit the right spot.

In Lighter Vein

Even the Church

The publisher of a small town newspaper was trying to get the general store owner to advertise:

Merchant—"I've been in this town 30 years and every man, woman, and child knows where I am and what I sell. I don't need to advertise."

Publisher—"Is that so? Tell me how long that church has been here?"

Merchant—"Fifty years, I believe, Why?"

Publisher—"Well, don't they still ring the bell every Sunday morning?"—*Montreal Star.*

A Lesson in Tact

Mrs. W. F. writes: "Six-year-old Edwin wanted to continue playing, but I told him he must go to bed."

Looking up at me, he said: "Mummie, don't say 'must' to me. It makes me feel 'won't' all over."—*Toronto Globe.*

Turn About

"Jimmie," said the teacher, "what is your greatest ambition?"

Jimmie considered thoughtfully. "I think," he said, "it is to wash Mother's face."—*New Outlook.*

Shopwalker (to anxious-looking customer): "Are you looking for something in men's clothing, Sir?"

Customer: "Certainly not. I'm looking for something in woman's clothing. I've lost my wife."

A Quotation for Today

YOU may extract honey from everything—do not go a-gathering after gall.
—LAMB

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Thankfulness

Madrid

UPON one occasion it came to the ears of the good King Alfonso XII that the pages of his court neglected to express thankfulness to the Father for their daily meals, and he determined to rebuke them.

He invited them to a banquet which they all attended. The table was spread with every kind of good thing, and the pages ate with evident relish.

During the feast a beggar entered, dirty and ill-clad. He seated himself at the royal table and ate and drank to his heart's content. The pages were amazed and expected that the king would order him away. But Alfonso said never a word.

When the beggar had finished he rose and strode out without a word of thanks! "What a low-down ungrateful fellow!" said the pages. But the king silenced them. "Bolder and more audacious than this beggar have you been," he said. "Every day you sit down to a table supplied by the bounty of your heavenly Father, yet you ask not his blessing nor express to Him your gratitude."

What They Say

Democracy

"Democracy is the form of government which gives or tries to give the people the illusion they are sovereign."—*Premier Mussolini.*

Humility

"It would be a really tremendous advance in civilization if people tried to be little instead of big."—*Sherwood Anderson.*

Perfect Models

"If we could surround ourselves with forms of beauty, the evil things in life would tend to disappear."—*Calvin Coolidge.*

Pay As You Go

"Government should always raise the money to pay their expenditures, and not borrow it."—*Charles G. Dawes.*

See?

"Those who bought radios, autos, washing machines and everything else under the sun on the installment plan pledged the future, and the future is here."—*Jay Morrison, New York savings bank director.*

The Children's Corner

The G. O. G. Club Plus Jack Beanstalk

WHEN Rose, whose real name was Mildred, told the six other girls of the Garden of Girls Club about young Jack—how he had stopped making fun of the club and thought it would be nice to belong, because they had helped to give a treat to his father's old horse, they decided to ask Miss Joyce about it.

"Why not ask Jack to your next club meeting at my house?" said Miss Joyce. "Then he can see what you do, and perhaps you will want to do something, too." So they did.

Jack was a bit awkward at first, because he was the only boy, but he soon became interested in the flower catalogues the girls were looking over, with their bright pictures.

"You must choose a flower name, Jack," said Katherine, whose flower name was Pansy. "We all have one, you know."

"Flower names are for girls," said Jack sturdily, as he turned over the pages of the catalogue. "Besides, gardens have other things in them than flowers—look there!" And he pointed to a picture of a smiling, white-haired gardener, wheeling a barrow full of fine vegetables—green and red, purple and white. "I'd like to raise some tomatoes like that, but I haven't any place for a garden."

"If you want tomatoes," said Miss Joyce, "you can plant the seeds right now, in pots, and perhaps the garden will come along, when the plants are ready for it."

"But that doesn't give you a name," insisted Violet, whose real name was Esther.

"Don't have to have a name," insisted Jack stubbornly.

"I've been thinking," said little Susan, whose flower name was Lily. "Isn't there a flower name with 'Jack' in it?"

"Jack-in-the-Pulpit!" exclaimed Natalie, whose flower name was Iris. "We found them last summer at Spring Hill."

And that made Jack think, too. "I read a story once," he said, "called 'Jack and the Beanstalk.' The beanstalk grew so tall that Jack climbed up it and found himself in another country, where the giant lived."

Miss Joyce smiled as she turned the pages of the catalogue. "Here, Jack," she said, "see this picture of a scarlet-runner bean. It grows 10 feet high and has flowers as red as roses—or tomatoes—and when the flowers have fallen, the bean-pods are good to eat. How about planting and climbing that beanstalk?"

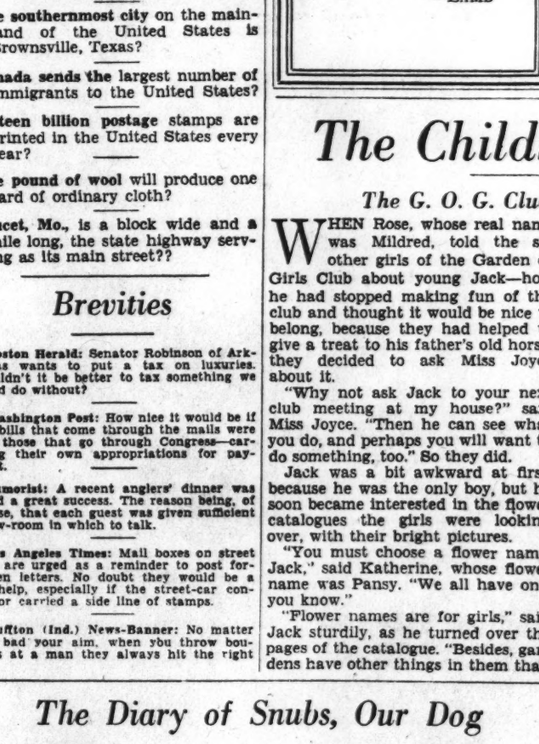
"Hurrah!" said Jack excitedly. "I'm Jack Beanstalk—that's my name!"

Everybody laughed and clapped and so Jack Beanstalk became a member of the Garden Club.

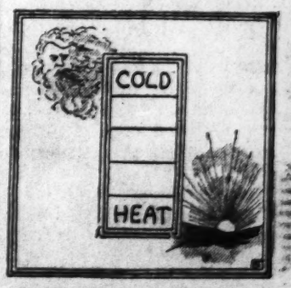
Then Jack Beanstalk helped crack some black walnuts, while Laura and Stella, whose flower names were Daisy and Myrtle, made some candy to put them in.

I wouldn't wait, if I were you.
If you haven't a garden, a pot will do.
If you haven't a pot, just try an old tin.
Only don't wait—begin, begin!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Sarah seemed to be troubled about something today—
So I wiggled my tail as lively as I could and tried to cheer her up—
But suddenly my eyes began to feel as though I were about ready to cry, too, and I thought to myself-"for goodness sake! What's going on around here?"
A moment later it dawned on me-"Onions," I said to myself as I sniffed the dish full of things in Sarahs lap—
And I wiggled my tail and said "Good-by" and shecladdled in a hurry—

Cold to Heat Puzzle



Winter weather will in a few months change to warm summer weather. Here is a chance to change from Cold to Heat much quicker. By changing one letter at a time, and making proper words each time, change the word Cold to Heat.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

While Rome Burns

OUTSIDE France, the overthrow of the French Government in the midst of the most important conference since the war appears incomprehensible. It furnishes proof that the Parliament at Paris is much more interested in purely domestic matters than in what concerns Europe and the world. And when the ostensible reason for the Senate vote against the Laval Ministry is given, this extraordinary event, which removes from Geneva André Tardieu, the most authoritative French spokesman, precisely when Germany is presenting its disarmament demands, seems incredible. For all that the French Premier asked was postponement of debate for a few days.

The fact is that despite the lessons of recent years the French Parliament, like most others, has remained insular. One is tempted to ask if democracy is really interested in great universal problems. But democracy should not be confused with politicians who subject all questions to electoral considerations.

It may be doubted whether it is good for any country to place its international negotiators at the mercy of a parliamentary majority. Twice has M. Tardieu been placed in the unfortunate position of being thrown out of office while acting for his country abroad. In each case no suggestion was made that he was not expressing the views of his country.

Whether M. Tardieu's propositions at Geneva are good or bad may be arguable, but that they are the propositions of France is indisputable. In these circumstances it is certainly from the international viewpoint a great pity that France should be for a longer or shorter time unrepresented at Geneva while the politicians in Paris endeavor to sort themselves out and form a new Cabinet.

Interruptions of this character to international life at this critical time are highly undesirable. But France is not alone in causing them. In many other countries the political fiddle is being played while Rome is burning. England has experienced some of the same proclivities of politicians. Germany, which is in real peril, is politically torn asunder. In the United States there is no closed season for politics. It might be well, since a political truce seems impossible, for the conduct of international negotiations to be separated from the vicissitudes of unstable governments.

France, it must be admitted, is particularly prone to parliamentary upheavals. Premier Laval, in staying in power for more than a year, has been favored. In the real seat of deliberations, namely, the Chamber, which is elected by universal, or rather adult, masculine suffrage, he was sure of his majority. But the Senate, which is indirectly elected, has, with unaccustomed boldness, twice in recent months dismissed ministries which enjoyed the confidence of the Chamber.

Some observers believe that sooner or later it will be necessary to define more strictly the relations of the two houses, which, if they happen to be in antagonism, may make government impossible. The present preoccupations of the Senate, as of the Chamber, are electoral. In three months there must be an appeal to the people, and the Radicals do not desire the Moderates to be still in power. Since the Moderates are stronger in the Chamber, the Senate attacked the Government with the hope that in the reshuffle either a Radical Government would be formed, or at least a Left-Center combination effected.

There is likewise the question of a new electoral law abolishing a second ballot and granting votes to women, which the Left parties oppose because they believe it to be against their interests. This is perhaps legitimate political warfare, but it is impossible for those who stand outside the political passions of Parliament not to regret the repercussions that such strife will have on the debates at Geneva, which are the business not of France only, but of the world.

Poems in the Talkies

SPRING is proverbially the season of the poets. It is not surprising, therefore, that the approach of that season should bring a project of paramount importance to them. It is that their art should find a place in the talkies. A series of famous poems recited by notable actors in character is, it is reported, to be produced on the talking screen. Longfellow, Whittier and Kipling are among the poets to be drawn from. More modern poets no doubt will follow.

Good poems, like good songs, need vocal utterance. But it has not always been possible to hear the choicest of poems through the refined voice of a master of delivery. Generally they have been left to the mercy of the winds that sweep through grade schools. This is destined to be changed. But why not have the poets recite their own poems in an atmosphere appropriate to the occasion?

The step from radio to talking screen is short. Not a few notable singers have already taken it. Only the poets are lagging. It would indeed widen the appreciation of Robert Frost, for instance, if he were heard rendering his own poems in a background of his native New England hills. A poet is welcome on the concert platform, why not on the screen? What would the world not give for the voices of Holmes, Whitman, Burns, Tennyson, Shakespeare, had the talkies been available to record them in permanent form?

A new and interesting field of development opens up for the talkies.

Must Neutrals Nourish War?

COMPLACENCY of neutrals in the face of Japanese invasion of China seems not likely to last much longer. The apparently still waters of public opinion in the United States have been concealing in their depths strong currents, one of which has been brought into view in the nation-wide radio address by President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University. Dr. Lowell advised that the United States should join in any boycott the League of Nations might inaugurate to compel fulfillment of international obligations in the Orient. He pointed out that the United States would be well within its rights in so doing, since two pacts—the Kellogg-Briand pact of Paris and the Nine Power treaty—have been violated by Japan.

Much of the responsibility for stopping hostilities in the Far East may rest with the United States, and it seems it could well help the other powers to halt the warfare there by making known in what measure it would support them. There is no doubt that American sentiment is for a settling of the Sino-Japanese dispute by peaceful means, and it seems reasonable to expect that the United States Government will do all in its power to end the methods being employed by Japan.

It is with a kind of shocked surprise that many United States citizens have learned of recent shipments to Japan of nitrate and other raw war materials from plants in Virginia. Can it be possible, they ask, that their country is feeding a war? These conscientious citizens would be even more surprised to learn that not only is this so, but that, in the present stage of international law, for one nation to forbid its nationals to supply a certain other nation with these materials would be considered an "unfriendly act."

They may derive some encouragement, however, from the fact that a strong move is afoot to revise international customs with respect to supplying materials of war. The Capper resolution calling for an arms embargo against any nation violating the Kellogg pact has been before the Senate for more than three years, and other similar proposals are under consideration, some of them bearing upon shipment of minerals.

It is difficult for the average thinking individual to see why, in an age that has outlawed war, the refusal of any country or countries to supply an aggressor with the means of destruction should be looked upon as an unfriendly act. And there are signs that a change of attitude toward this matter is swiftly developing throughout the world. The disturbance in the Far East has served to bring to public attention the strength and weaknesses of the peace structure as it now stands. Likewise some of the outmoded traditions against which governments must operate if the laws against war are to be enforced have been brought to light. The time cannot be far off when it will not be permissible for one country to aid another in jeopardizing the world's peace—when for one country to supply another with war materials will be considered an unfriendly act toward all other countries.

Gambling and the Sport of Kings

"THEY'RE OFF!" With arguments more vociferous than the traditional roar of acclaim when the horses break at the post, proponents of race-track gambling have reopened their campaign to legalize parimutuel betting in Massachusetts.

While the good old American thoroughbred munches his oats in winter quarters, a concerted fight for the enactment of legalized betting has been relaunched with a determination so noticeable as to mark this campaign as a national derby compared with previous efforts of its kind. Simultaneously with the opening of hearings before a Massachusetts legislative committee comes a dispatch from New York intimating that another attempt to obtain legalization of parimutuel betting at race tracks there is planned by racing interests.

Evidence of the strategy being employed by the comparatively small but aggressive coterie of gambling supporters is seen in the fact that provisions for old-age pension funds and for agriculture extension funds now figure in the framing of projected legislation.

The bill offers nothing to justify race-track betting. To the majority of those who enjoy seeing a good horse race, it will add nothing to the inducements of attending such sport. On the other hand, legalized gambling would maintain a wide-open door for those addicted to the pernicious practice of seeking something for nothing. In the last analysis, race-track betting is actuated by a form of greed which has done its utmost to deprive horse racing of the honor it deserves as "the sport of kings."

Already the executive committee of the Massachusetts State Grange, representing 50,000 members in farming communities, has voiced a strong protest against all impending gambling bills. The committee labels the naming of beneficiaries under the proposed acts as a "smoke screen for an obnoxious practice." The Grange committee aims to protect rural youth from the debauching influences which a certain group would promote by turning the country fair, where these young folks hold exhibits, into an out-and-out running horse plant where the sport of racing is secondary to wholesale betting.

To ask the people of Massachusetts to write into the statutes a reversal of the stand maintained since the inception of the Commonwealth, merely to open a new source of revenue for charitable purposes, is to present the gambling question in a somewhat subtle and complex light. Briefly, the question resolves itself into the necessity of deciding whether to retain the present source of income for old-age relief funds—the added dollar in the poll tax—or to license a form of state-supervised gambling.

Certainly those who receive financial aid from the State in their advanced years would not wish it to come from the enticement of youth into gambling. And certainly the State has means of discharging its responsibility without supposing that the revenues must first be sifted through the parimutuel machines of race-track gamblers.

Washington, Farmer

READERS of biography on George Washington have cause to wonder why so many schoolbook accounts of him were incomplete concerning his agricultural interests. It seems almost inconceivable that, after he devoted so much time to his rural estate, so little should have been written about it in textbooks. Possibly this deficiency has been remedied recently in schools, through improved teaching. Certainly the splendid restoration and preservation of Mount Vernon have enabled the thousands visiting there to visualize more fully the extent of his farming.

Washington may not have been overly successful as a farmer. There seems to be considerable divergence of opinion on that, as on many another question about him, but there can be no doubt of his deep interest in agriculture, of his large investment in it, and of his genuine enjoyment of rural living. Some of his ideas on the subject, based on his experiments and studies, seem applicable to modern farming. For example, a way to assure steady employment was explained to his farm manager, in a letter dated Dec. 10, 1799:

> Every attentive and discerning person, who has the whole business of the year laid before him, and is acquainted with the nature of the work, can be at no loss to lay it out to advantage. He will know that there are many things which can be accomplished in winter as well as in summer—Others, that spring, summer and autumn are fit for. In a word, to use the wise man's saying, "That there is a time and a season for all things." . . . There are many sorts of indoors (sic) work which can be executed in hail, rain or snow, as well as in sunshine; and if they are set about in fair weather (unless there be a necessity for it), there will be nothing left to do in foul weather; the people therefore must be idle.

Moreover, Washington was a strong advocate of home beautification; he believed in "keeping up the place." "I shall begrudge no reasonable expense," he wrote to an assistant, "that will contribute to the improvement and neatness of my farms."

He planted, grafted, and experimented extensively at Mount Vernon. Almost everyone who knows anything about Washington has read the cherry tree legend; perhaps comparatively few know how persistently he planted and worked with trees and shrubs.

Washington will be commemorated as well this year by tree plantings as by recitations of his military valor and his patriotism in public office, and those who develop the back-yard garden probably will find many ways of honoring the farmer Washington.

Come Out, Dollars, the Air's Fine

NEVER since its début in 1794 has the dollar's home life been subjected to so much scrutiny. It has been openly charged that the dollar has sought to go into absolute seclusion—to deny itself any of those little pleasures which come from moving about among its fellow dollars in the various channels of trade. It is asserted—and there is circumstantial evidence to support the allegation—that the dollar is possessed of a fear that if it goes out, it never will get back home again.

And so the dollar has been crawling into old stockings, mattresses, clocks and pewter pots. It has failed to recognize that its own successful future is dependent upon its full coöperation with other dollars in a free movement among the various activities which provide a people with food, clothing and a few luxuries.

Efforts, therefore, are being made to tease these timid dollars to come from their hiding places and do their share of the work. These "slacker" dollars, as they have been called by some of their more ambitious and intrepid brethren, have been poking their heads out in much the same manner as a hibernating woodchuck. According to reports, something like 34,000,000 have been encouraged to come out on the front porch and take a look at things.

One of the new proposals for tempting these procrastinating and timorous dollars from their holes and getting them to do a little legitimate work is to be found in the movement for an issue of baby bonds which is said to have wide approval. Once these balky dollars get to moving down the avenues of business there will be as much jubilation as over a circus parade.

Editorial Notes

With the baseball season just around the corner, and many a youngster casting an eager eye on the corner lot already, the pronouncement of Connie Mack that "Old Man Booze has put more men out of the game than all of the umpires together" is especially timely. Many a youth might well profit by his further statement that he "would not fool with a youngster who drinks at all. It spoils his batting eye."

The latest golf club plays sweet music when it hits the ball right, but that very accomplishment is "sweet music" to any golfer, whether he has the latest in clubs or not.

One wonders if the Ford eights will be able to travel as quickly as the rumors about them did

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

"Administration" Prohibition Planks—Pigs as Provocation to War

ALMOST daily there appears some proposition for the adoption by the Republican National Convention of a prohibition plank which will mean all things to all men and nothing to an intelligent man. The professional politicians think that they discern tremendous advantages in the discovery of some formula which will alienate all the drys and enable them to lure into the Hoover column wet voters dissatisfied with the attitude of such Democratic possibilities as Roosevelt, Ritchie, Smith, or Baker, all avowed anti-prohibitionists.

The unfortunate thing about this situation is the tendency of the Washington correspondents to report these propositions as "put forward by Administration sources" or as "an Administration plan." The effect of this is to make it appear that President Hoover is seeking to desert his recognized position on the liquor business and to take up one which will be more satisfactory to those who would have this always criminal trade legalized once more.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that the Democratic Party stands ready to sacrifice everything to the wet cause. Not a single prominent aspirant for its presidential nomination is dry or even friendly to a dry policy. Anybody desirous of overthrowing prohibition will inevitably vote the Democratic ticket. The Republicans have an inestimable source of strength at hand if they maintain courageously the position to which the President has adhered, and refrain from attempts to embarrass him by putting into the platform any utterances which would seem to suggest evasion or double dealing on his part.

Ever since this Administration came into power the little group of high-salaried wet agitators, backed by millionaires who frankly announce their purpose of reducing their income taxes by substituting excise taxes, paid by the poor, have been boasting what they were going to do politically. They have had almost four years to test their strength and have done nothing. In Congress the dry forces are stronger and better disciplined than ever. In the matter of enforcement steady improvement is visible, and no one with the slightest regard for the truth will echo the parrot cry that the consumption of liquor has not been enormously decreased by the prohibition law.

The friends of Mr. Hoover have an opportunity of uniting back of him the entire dry sentiment of the country, whether Democratic or Republican. In my judgment, upon the attitude assumed on this issue will depend the action of that block of independent voters by which the election will be determined. The acceptance of prohibition as a fact, and the insistence upon its observance by law-abiding citizens, and its enforcement against lawless citizens, is all on that topic that should appear in the Republican platform, and that statement would bring to the President's support uncounted millions of law-abiding citizens of the nation.

* * *

I note that Senator James Hamilton Lewis, an astute observer of politics, endeavoring to find something pleasant to say about the Smith candidacy, said that New York's former Governor doubtless recalled that when Grover Cleveland was beaten by Benjamin Harrison in 1888, he retired to private life, reconstructed his organization, returned to the fray in 1892, and won on the same issues a victory against the candidate who had defeated him in the earlier election. Senator Lewis thinks this may encourage ex-Governor Smith. He did not, however, present another parallel. Mr. William Jennings Bryan, after having been defeated in 1896, though polling, as ex-Governor Smith did, the largest Democratic vote given to a candidate up to that time, returned to the attack in 1900 and was beaten. Historic analogies in politics don't always furnish safe leadership.

* * *

The Geneva correspondent of the Monitor the other day called attention to the provocative part that pigs are playing in a controversy over a coup d'état in Lithuania. As a very considerable factor in the export trade of that country, the interests of these porkers, or at any rate of those who raise them, are violently antagonistic to a German tariff barrier so high that pigs could not scale it. In the course of the dispute it was recalled that pigs also played a leading rôle in the Austria-Serbia dispute prior to the assassination at Sarajevo.

However, in its discussion of the perils of the piggery, so to speak, the bureau of research of the League neglected to take cognizance of the famous incident in Rhode Island in which a dispute over a pig in 1811 led to so close a division in a political district as to throw the senatorial representatives of Rhode Island on the side of war with England. The story has been told explicitly many times, and denied specifically not infrequently. In fact, the pig that caused the war has been causing controversy in Rhode Island historical associations ever since. Undoubtedly, however, the weight of evidence justifies the placing of this American porker in the same rôle of dishonor with those of Memel and Serbia.

The real fact of the matter is that there are such innumerable trivial incidents and inconspicuous interests that can cause a war when a militaristic section of the country is intent upon it that the wonder is that there should have been periods of peace at all.

English as She Is Spoke in Asia

I FIRST encountered Orientalized English on a Japanese ship crossing the Pacific. The purser was descending from the wireless station. I asked, "What's the news?" He replied. "Not many."

Tokyo teems with shop signs designed to lure foreigners into them. A laundry, unconscious of its humor, had this sign, "We most cleanly and carefully wash our customers with cheap prices as under: Ladies, $2 per hundred; gentlemen, $1.75 per hundred." A barber announces, "Head cutter"; an egg shop, "Extract of fowl"; a camera shop, "Photographers executed"; a ladies' tailor, "Women outfatted"; a tombstone dealer, "Monuments maked"; a dentist, "Teeth carpentery."

* * *

Tokyo publishes a treatise to instruct its policemen how to converse with foreigners who might happen to get in trouble. The policemen have a neat little card which they hand to foreigners who own automobiles. The card reads:

"At the rise of the hand of the policeman stop rapidly. Do not pass him by or otherwise disrespect him. When a passenger of the foot hove in sight tootle the horn, trumpet to him melodiously at first. If he still obstacles your passage tootle him with vigor and express by word of mouth the warning, 'Hi! Hi!'

"Beware of the wandering horse that he shall not take fright as you pass him. Do not explode the exhaust box at him, go soothingly by. Give big space to the festive dog that share sport in the roadway. Avoid entanglement of dogs with your wheel spokes. Go soothingly on the grease mud, as there lurk the speed demon. Press the break of the foot as you roll around the corners to save the collapse of tie-up."

Japan, advance its world commerce, is eager that its people shall learn English. On certain nights each week the Tokyo radio broadcaster gives English lessons. He believes practice with foreigners an effective method. But how can a Japanese beginner start a conversation with a foreigner? The broadcaster knows how. "When you are in a crowded street car," says he, "observe an agreeable-looking foreigner and draw close to him. Gently step on his toes and say, 'Excuse me.' The foreigner will reply, 'Don't mention it.' Then you can begin an instructive conversation, using all the English words you know."

In China you encounter pidgin English, a kind of baby talk. You enter a barber shop and this is the conversation:

"Mornin', barber man."

"Mornin', Master. Wanchee cuttee heh?"

"Yes; no wanchee cuttee too muchee. Can cuttee littee."

"Oll ligh. My savvy. Wanchee shabe? Plentee man catchee my shabe ebbily mornin'."

* * *

One day our cook came in to decide whether to roast ordinary duck or wild duck. It happened to be the season for wild duck. "Master," said the cook, "my tinkee more better hab flyaway duck today. Can catchee walkee-walkee duck any time."

Pidgin English was started on its inglorious career by European traders several centuries ago. The traders were too lazy or too incapable to learn Chinese; so they invented this infantile gibberish, which the Chinese tradespeople learn, thinking it good English.

T. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Feeding a War

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After reading in the Monitor the news from Richmond, Va., telling about the thousands of tons of nitrate and the cargoes of cotton and scrap iron for war munitions in Japan that are being cleared through Hampton Roads, one wonders that such a thing is possible. That people in a civilized country are willing to help feed a war!

Many well remember the horror, suffering and loss of the last war, that cost the nations $186,000,000,000. The world must pay for that World War, and it is doing so dearly now. There is no profit in war, and it is time all were learning that.

ANNE L. DEMMLER.

Evans City, Penna.

A Call to Women

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There was much truth in the editorial entitled "A Challenge to Women," commenting on Albert J. Nock's article in the November Atlantic Monthly on the subject, "A Word to Women."

At a time when the majority of women know little of such movements as disarmament, World Court, clean municipal government, child labor laws, the tariff and prohibition enforcement, it is encouraging to read such an editorial. There are, of course, thousands of public-spirited women behind all these movements, but the majority are not. They are still mainly interested in food, clothes and social affairs.

However, Mr. Nock's article, by putting all the burden upon the women, makes it too easy for men to continue their laissez-faire attitude toward these humanitarian measures. Above all, men, as well as women, need the spiritual uplift which comes from working for an ideal. Let us work for the day when men and women will join forces.

VEOLA DE LANZON.

Cambridge, Mass.

To Make Money Work

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Secretary of the Treasury Mills urges hoarders of money to deposit it in a bank, or to buy United States bonds with it. This will not increase the general demand for commodities, nor help in any way to abolish the so-called "overproduction" that has forced millions of workers into idleness.

There is no need for additional money with which to increase productive capacity. Practically all the banks have on hand more money than they can find safe investment for. The purchase of bonds would not change the situation, since those who sold them would have the idle money.

The only way by which the alleged hoards of currency can be used to aid in abolishing unemployment and restoring prosperity is through their use to buy goods. This will stimulate trade, promote increased purchases by merchants, and lead to additional employment for industrial workmen. Merely shifting money from a safe deposit box to a bank vault or the United States Treasury will not give jobs to the idle

W. G.

New York, N. Y.

Nitrate for Japan

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Is it possible our Government allows the plant in Virginia to supply Japan with war nitrate? Surely campaigning and educating against such a condition at home are very necessary.

(MISS) ELIZABETH FISHER.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Girard Trust

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with interest in your edition of the first of this month an article dealing with the Girard Trust Company's new building at the corner of Broad Street and South Penn Square, Philadelphia.

It is with our appreciation of the fact that you have seen fit to comment so favorably upon its structure and the company itself that I must express regret that your reporter has been misled as to the estate of Stephen Girard, which in your article you say has been managed by this company for the ninety-six years of its existence. The name of Girard was taken by this company in 1836 because of his prominence, but that it is only in this indirect manner that the relationship exists. The city of Philadelphia is named trustee under his will, and his estate is managed by the Board of City Trusts.

A. A. JACKSON,

President, Girard Trust Company.

Philadelphia, Penna